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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Wednesday, the 5th September 1928

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 5th September 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. A. F.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubramanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Daniel Mr.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Famine

Expenditure on famine works in Ganjam district from 1908.

*118 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of money that was spent on famine works in the Ganjam district from the year 1908 to 1928 ; and

(*b*) the total amount spent on famine works in the Goomsur and Chatrapur divisions in the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given to clause (*b*) of question No. 381 which was answered on 18th March 1927. No expenditure has been incurred on famine works in the district subsequent to 18th March 1927.

(*b*) The year 1919 was the only one of those mentioned in which relief works were in being. The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1271, Revenue, dated 9th June 1927 (which has been placed on the Editors' Table) for particulars of the expenditure in that year.

Inland Waterways

Improvements to the Cooum and the Buckingham canal.

*119 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what sum out of the supplemental grant of 1·40 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council in November 1927 for the capital outlay on the scheme for the improvements to the Cooum and the Buckingham canal within the City limits, was actually expended by the Government by the end of 31st March 1928, on (1) plants and tool, (2) on establishments and (3) on other items;

(*b*) whether the work is likely to be finished before the current year, if not, when it is likely to be finished ;

(*c*) whether the Government had considered, in connexion with the present improvements scheme, the question of widening and deepening the Buckingham canal from the Senate House bridge to Mylapore or Papanchavadi wooden bridge to afford proper facilities for boats traffic especially during the summer season ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that at present the merchants find it difficult to transport their goods by boats from Papanchavadi to Periyamet in the hot months of the year and that they are obliged to tranship their goods from

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boats to carts for transport from Mylapore to Periyamet or Elephant Gate wharf for want of sufficient depth of water in the said length of the Buckingham canal ; and

(*e*) whether the Government have taken any practical steps for deepening the canal with reference to the assurance given by the then Law Member during the Budget debates on 18th March 1926 ?

A.—(*a*) The capital outlay on the scheme up to end of March 1928 is as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Tools and plant	459
(2) Establishment	25
(3) Other items	25,702
Total ...	26,186

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*e*) The question of improvements to the Buckingham canal was considered separately and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,92,000, was sanctioned in January last for deepening the Junction canal (portion of the canal from St. Mary's bridge to the Adyar river) and the South canal (from the Adyar river southwards to Merkanam). A sum of Rs. 62,700 has also been provided for expenditure on this work in the current year.

(*d*) It was to meet such complaints that the expenditure referred to in the answer to clauses (*c*) and (*e*) was sanctioned.

Irrigation

Investigation into the Tungabhadra project.

*120 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in regard to the Tungabhadra project—

(*a*) when the Special Executive Engineer and his staff were appointed and when they exactly began work ; and

(*b*) what further work of investigation has been carried on by them since that date ?

A.—(*a*) Orders sanctioning the constitution of the special investigation division were issued on 29th March 1928. Mr. Ireland, the Executive Engineer appointed to the division, joined on 30th April 1928.

(*b*) His report [a] showing the progress made is laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the last sentence of the appendix, whether the Government are prepared to go on with the investigation of suspended schemes in so far as the Engineer does not hold out hopes of a very large scheme, so far as Tungabhadra is concerned ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 310–312 infra.

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Report on the investigation of the Tungabhadra scheme.

* 121 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any report has been received from the special officer deputed to investigate the Tungabhadra scheme; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The report received from Mr. Ireland has been placed on the table in reply to question No. 120.

Proposed starting of the Boradaballi project.

* 122 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to supplement the Rushikulya project, in order to help the existing irrigation; and

(*b*) whether the Boradaballi or Singipuram project will be taken as a protective work in supplementing the irrigation under the Rushikulya system?

A.—(*a*) The Government have recently sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,000 for improvements to the Surada reservoir so as to improve the supply to the existing ayacut.

(*b*) The Government await the report of the committee constituted in G.O. No. 1244 I., dated 7th June 1927, of which the hon. Member is a member.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know, Sir, when Government expect this committee to finish its labours?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It depends on the committee."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know whether this committee in its first or second sitting recommended the taking up of the Boradaballi project?"

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know whether or not the proceedings of the committee were communicated to Government after each of the sittings was over?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I assume they were not, as it is stated the Government are awaiting the report If the hon Member would table a separate question, I shall make further enquiries."

Construction of irrigation work in the Nagavalli river.

* 123 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the ryots under the Dusi Urlam Dalada channels in Chicacole division, Ganjam, agree to pay higher rate of assessment if Government undertake the construction of irrigation work in the Nagavalli river to ensure regular supply of water to the lands irrigated by the channels;

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(b) whether these channels come under the Ganjam Minor Rivers system;

(c) if so, the total expenditure incurred up to date on the Ganjam Minor Rivers system;

(d) what the revenue derived by Government from this system is and what percentage of return it works out on the total capital outlay on the Minor Rivers system;

(e) whether there is an estimate of cost made for improvement of irrigation under the Dusi Urlam channels taken from the Nagavalli river by the construction of a surplus weir across the river; and

(f) when it is proposed to be taken up?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rupees 2,83,976 to end of 1926-27.

(d)

Gross receipts (1926-27)	Rs. 65,113
Working expenses	„ 49,655
Net revenue	„ 15,458
Return	Per cent 5·44

(e) There was a proposal to construct an anicut across the Langulya at the head of the Dusi channel. This was dropped in 1925 mainly on financial grounds.

(f) There is no present intention of reviving the scheme unless fresh facts are brought forward by the Committee constituted in 1927 of which the hon. Member is a member. The report of that Committee is awaited.

Supply of water to lands under the Urlam and Dusi channels.

* 124 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the head-works at the mouth of the Urlam and Dusi channels are now unfit to carry sufficient water in those channels to irrigate lands under them; and

(b) whether the Government will have the matter investigated and construct irrigation works to ensure proper supply from the river when water is low in it?

A.—(a) There have been complaints to this effect.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 123.

Recommendations of the Mettur Committee.

* 125 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to place before the Council (a) the Government Order passed on my token motion carried by the Council on 17th March 1928 for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 235·17 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., by Rs. 100 in order to criticise the extravagance in the expenditure and the partiality shown to British machinery and plant at heavy loss to the Indian tax-payer, and to press for the election of a Council Committee to enquire into and report on the alleged extravagances and irregularities and waste and make suggestions

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for modifying the scheme and carrying out the scheme in the most economical way and to the best advantage of the public and (*b*) the report and the recommendations of the Committee appointed by that Government Order and (ii) to state—

(*a*) what action Government have taken or contemplate taking in connexion with the revised estimates in view of the Committee's recommendations;

(*b*) whether the revised estimates have been forwarded for sanction of the Secretary of State;

(*c*) if so, whether they have been forwarded along with the Mettur Committee's report and recommendations; and

(*d*) if not, for what reasons?

A.—(i) (*a*) A copy of G.O. No. 1324 (6-S.)-I., dated 14th May 1928,[a] is laid on the table.

(*b*) The Government are considering the report and the recommendations of Members of the Legislative Council who visited Mettur with reference to G.O. No. 1324 (6-S.)-I., dated 14th May 1928, and will decide the question of publishing them when the Government Order on the subject is ready.

(ii) (*a*) That is one of the points the Government have still to consider.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates for the Project were submitted to the Government of India in July last and this Government have no information whether they have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(*c*) The report of the Mettur deputation is still under the consideration of the Government, but a copy of it has been sent to the Government of India.

(*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (ii) (*a*) above.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to ii (*b*), am I to understand that the works on the revised estimate are being carried on without the sanction of the Secretary of State?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The works are being carried on with the authority of the Secretary of State who has authorized that course in anticipation of his examination and approval of the revised estimates."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the revised estimate after approval by the Secretary of State would come before this House for at least money sanction?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As far as I can recollect, all the features of the expenditure were laid before the House at the last budget meeting."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am referring to the deviation as provided in the revised estimate; I wish to know if the excess expenditure will come before this House for sanction?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That will be considered."

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[a] Separately laid on the table.

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Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know whether the Secretary of State has really approved of the estimate? It is stated here that this Government have no information whether it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. How can the hon. Member say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned it?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I did not say the Secretary of State had sanctioned the revised estimate; I said that the work is proceeding with his permission in anticipation of the examination and sanction of the revised estimate."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" What sort of communication was made on the subject? Was it by letter or telegram?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I can't be certain whether it was by letter or telegram, but certainly it must have been in one or the other form."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know the approximate date?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. C V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" May I know whether the report of the Mettur deputation was sent with the letter submitting the revised estimate or afterwards?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I am not quite sure."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" May I know if, on the date on which the revised estimate was submitted by this Government to the Government of India, the report of the Mettur deputation had been received?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I think it had been."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" Then, may I know whether in that letter this Government had stated anything about the Mettur deputation or its report?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" No, Sir, we had not finished considering it."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" But it is stated that a copy of it has been sent to the Government of India. The report has been made before the submission of the estimate to the Government of India. I am simply asking why no mention was made of the report in that submission to the Government of India?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Because we had not considered it What we stated to the Government of India was that, after the Government considered the report, their remarks thereon would be submitted."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" Even before a decision has been arrived at, a copy of the report was sent to the Government of India. I ask why in the first submission no reference was made to the report?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Government could make their recommendations only after fully considering the report."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Is it any use coming to the House for sanction of any deviation after the Government take the Secretary of State's sanction for the deviation ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" That is possible."

Recommendations of the Mettur deputation.

* 126 *Q.*—Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the report of the Mettur deputation ;

(*b*) what recommendations of the deputation the Government have accepted or propose to accept ; and

(*c*) the reasons for rejecting the recommendations, if any, of the deputation ?

A.—The report is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Land Revenue

Yield of staple food crops in Ganjam, Kistna and other districts.

* 127 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in terms of annas the yield of the staple food crops which represent—

(*a*) the bumper ;

(*b*) the normal ;

(*c*) the fair ; and

(*d*) the poor outturn for the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara, respectively ?

A.—The yield in terms of annas is given below :—

bumper	... ...	13—16	annas.
normal	... ...	12	„
fair	... ...	8—11	„
poor	... ...	4—7	„
bad	... ...	0—3	„

This notation is common to all the districts. There is no separate notation for the districts mentioned by the hon. Member.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—Is the hon. the Revenue Member aware that the impression in the minds of many village officers is that the normal crop is 13—16 annas, while it is the bumper that is 13—16 annas."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I do not admit the inference the hon. Member draws."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know what steps the Government have taken to periodically acquaint the village officers about these classifications of crops ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" The hon. Member is probably aware that every year instructions relating to them are impressed upon the village officers at jamabandi."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it published in the village sheet once in a year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should say not, because they are instructions for the guidance of village officers only, not the public."

Preparation of the land revenue budget.

* 128 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for improving the present method of preparing the land revenue budget and watching expenditure ?

A.—The hon. Member is apparently referring to the account published of the principal subjects discussed at the recent Collectors' conference at Ootacamund.

Suggestions were made by those present on the following topics and notes were taken by the Members of the Board of Revenue present of those that seemed worth pursuing further. There is no specific proposal at present under the consideration of the Government :—

(1) delays in the preparation of the budget,
(2) irregularities in the classification of accounts,
(3) expenditure in excess of the sanctioned appropriation, and
(4) failure to surrender savings in time.

Preparation of the record of rights in this Presidency.

* 129 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government propose to take for preparing a record of rights in this Presidency in the light of the enactments relating to record of rights in force in the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State ?

A.—No decision has yet been arrived at.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why there is delay in this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member will recollect, Government communicated with the various parties in the House to ascertain their general views ; I believe so far, only one reply has been received."

Pounds

Better maintenance of village chavadis and cattle pounds.

* 130 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for the better maintenance of village chavadis and cattle pounds ?

A.—There are no such proposals under the consideration of the Government. The Government have issued instructions to the Board of Revenue to scrutinize past allotments for village chavadis and cattle pounds during the preparation of the next budget and to apply for larger funds for districts where there are indications that the Collectors can usefully spend more.

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Separation of judicial from executive functions

Separation of judicial and executive functions in the province.

*131 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have communicated to them their further instructions in regard to the separation of judicial and executive functions;

(b) whether after December 1926 the Government of Madras have not corresponded with the Government of India on this question; and

(c) if they have, what the correspondence was?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proceedings of the Council, dated the 24th January 1927, on this subject were communicated to the Government of India in February 1927.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is prepared to further communicate with the Government of India and ask them what has been done in the matter. I want to know whether he would be satisfied with merely communicating our resolution or he would further communicate with the Government of India and ascertain what is being done?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid it is not possible, because the Government of India have definitely told us that we must await their instructions."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government of Madras while communicating the resolution of the House recommended the separation or opposed it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On the last occasion they simply forwarded the proceedings."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not possible to remind the Central Government about this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They have definitely told us that we must await their instructions; we cannot go beyond that."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not possible to remind them? Is there any rule that it should not be done like that?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, we reminded them several times. The last time was when we communicated the proceedings of this House."

Separation of the executive and judicial functions in this province.

*132 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to bring up any proposal before the Legislative Council for the separation of executive and judicial functions in this province;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

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A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government can take no further action until they receive the orders of the Government of India.

Settlement

Reports of Mr. Turing and Mr. Tampoe referred to in the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 133 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of the reports of Mr. Turing and Mr. Tampoe referred to on page 57 of the Settlement Officer's report?

A.—The reports were not written for publication and the Government do not propose to publish them. A summary of the reports was given in the Press Communiqué dated 15th September 1916, a copy of which is laid on the table [a] as it may not now be easily available.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officer based his remarks on the reports in question and not on the Press Communiqué laid on the table now? If that is so, why do the Government not lay on the table the reports themselves which contain a true description of the defects in the delta."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"He has not based his recommendations on the reports. He stated the reports were corroborative evidence in support of his recommendations."

Government Press

Alleged dismissal of certain compositors in the Government Press.

* 134 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the services of Ratnasabapathi, Ratnam and Rajagopal, compositors, and of Tirumalai, type-caster, in the Government Press, have been summarily dispensed with, and if so, why;

(*b*) whether Swaminathan, Duraiswami and Guruswami, compositors, Natesan, machine-minder, and Perumal, imposer, were suspended either for a week or for a day, and if so, why; and

(*c*) whether these cases have been examined by Government and with what results?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information regarding Ratnam and Rajagopal. Ratnasabapathi, a temporary employee, has been discharged as his work was unsatisfactory. Tirumalai has been dismissed and his appeal is under the consideration of Government.

(*b*) Government have no information.

(*c*) Ratnasabapathi appealed to Government and his appeal was dismissed. Tirumalai has appealed and his appeal is under the consideration of Government. Government have not examined the remaining cases.

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[a] Separately laid on the table.

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11-15 a.m. Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (b), why the Government have no information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no record in this office. It relates to punishments awarded by the Superintendent, Government Press. The Press alone will have that information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether a register of punishments is not maintained in the Government Press and whether that register is not available for scrutiny by the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" If the hon. Member wants the information, I will get it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" With that view only the question was asked."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If such a record was available, why, when an explicit question was asked, the Government did not think it necessary to get the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The reason is that it is not a very important matter at all."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In the answer to clause (c), the Government say that they have not examined the remaining cases. May I know why ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If they had preferred the appeal in time the Government would have examined them."

Mr. P. BHAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" The answer to clause (b) is that the Government have no information. Is it because it is inconvenient to give the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that suspensions, dismissals, etc., have been very large in the Government Press ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" If he knew that, why does he say that he has not got the information called for in clause (b) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" About this particular question I have no information. In reply to another question I have given detailed information."

Alleged withholding of leave salary to one Venugopal, machine-minder in the Government Press.

*135 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one M. E. Venugopal, machine-minder and a member of the Government Press Employees' Association, applied for leave with a medical certificate in October 1927 but was only granted leave without pay ;

(b) whether the applicant was then eligible for leave with pay ;

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(*c*) whether the Superintendent had been informed in Government Memorandum No. 1000-2, Finance, dated 17th February 1926, that leave salary must be allowed if leave is available and is granted;

(*d*) if so, why Venugopal was not allowed leave salary and what action was taken against the Superintendent for disregarding the Government Memorandum No. 1000-2, Finance, dated 17th February 1926; and

(*e*) whether the applicant appealed to Government against the order of the Superintendent and whether he was informed that there was no right of appeal and if so, why?

A.—(*a*) M. E. Venugopal on 1st December 1927 applied for leave from 17th November 1927 to 7th December 1927 on the basis of a medical certificate. The leave was refused and he was therefore absent without leave.

(*b*) Government have no information.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The questions do not arise.

(*e*) Yes. The rules do not provide for appeals in such cases. Discretion to refuse leave is vested by rule in the Superintendent, Government Press.

Alleged refusal of casual leave to certain employees in the Government Press.

*136 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Arumugham, type-caster, Narasiah, Sarangapani and K. P. Rangaswami, machine-minders, Annamalai, baller, and P. A. Narayanaswami, compositor, in the Government Press, applied for a day's casual leave for reasons of ill-health or domestic urgency and whether it was refused;

(*b*) whether the absence was treated as leave without pay; and

(*c*) if so, why?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information. Discretion to refuse leave to such persons is reserved by rule to Superintendent, Government Press.

Contract for the supply of articles required by the Government Press.

*137 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the contract for the supply of several articles required by the Government Press is being given to one and the same person for years;

(*b*) whether the price of each of the articles given on contract is being verified with reference to the price of the market; and

(*c*) if so, whether he will be pleased to furnish a comparative statement of those articles for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—" The inference from the question is that there is some kind of jobbery going as regards the supply of several articles. When large amounts are involved, why should Government say that they have no information?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In my reply to another question sent to the Legislative Council office, I have given the information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. the Home Member make special arrangements to have the answer given to-morrow ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will, Sir. The number of the question is 275."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This question and answer will be included in to-morrow's questions and answers."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to clause (*a*), may I know whether the Government have called for tenders for the supply of the articles required to be supplied by contractors ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That will be answered to-morrow."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will wait till to-morrow for the answer."

Fines levied on employees in the Government Press.

*138 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish a statement of the fines imposed on the employees of the Government Press by the Superintendent since January 1928 with their names, designations and the reasons in each case ?

A.—A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether, in view of the fact that there were 230 cases of fines within a period of seven months, the Government intend to take any action or have already taken any action to put an end to such a state of affairs ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No doubt, the number is somewhat large ; but the solution is in the hands of the workmen themselves. If they do not commit breaches of discipline, they will not be punished."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether, when the Government consider that the number of punishments is unusually large, they do not consider it necessary to look into the matter to see whether it is due to the mistake of the Superintendent or of the workmen ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If an unusually large number of men commit breaches of discipline, the Government cannot help them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Have the Government satisfied themselves that these workmen, both old and new, knew that they would be sentenced to fine for trivial mistakes ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are satisfied."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 312–316 infra.

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Powers of the Superintendent, Government Press.

*139 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the powers of the Superintendent, Government Press, as head of a department and what are his qualifications;

(b) whether an appeal against his orders can be made only to Government and whether in most cases there is no right of appeal and why; and

(c) why the Government did not insist on the Superintendent's passing the Account test?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, has not been declared a head of a department. He is a qualified printer with practical experience in printing work.

(b) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to appeals against orders of punishment of subordinate employees in the press. Appeals in such cases are regulated by the rules framed under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules. Where appeals are permitted, they lie to Government.

(c) There is no single Account test, common to all departments, as implied in the question. Where officers are required to pass a test in accounts, different tests are prescribed for different classes of officers. The Superintendent, Government Press, is one of a number of officers for whom Government did not think it necessary to prescribe a test. This decision has lately been reconsidered.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"In answer to clause (a) of this question, it is said that the Superintendent has not been declared a head of a department. If that is the case, what powers had he to dismiss many subordinates and to refuse leave to many others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Under the rules, he has got powers to do that."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"If he is not competent to be the head of a department, do the Government recognize such a man as a fit person to dismiss 800 and odd subordinates out of 1,500 and odd?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Under the rules, the Superintendent, Government Press, has got power to punish his subordinates."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"May I know whether the Superintendent has power to refuse leave to a man who dies with typhoid fever?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I am not aware of the case."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya rose in his seat.

The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member will have to wait till the hon. the Home Member makes his reply."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"It is due to our anxiety to go on with the particular question before the next question is called, Sir. (Laughter)?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to exercise some self-control."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" At the end of the answer to clause (c) it is said that 'this decision has lately been reconsidered.' May I know when it was reconsidered and whether the Government now insist upon the Superintendent passing the Account test ? "

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government think that he should pass some Account test. The question has not yet been finally decided."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" When was it reconsidered ? "

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" About a year ago or so. I don't remember the exact date."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he is aware of the fact that one Balasundaram who was suffering from typhoid applied for leave, that he was asked to present himself before the Superintendent, that he had to go to the Press and do work, that he fell down there, that he was taken home and soon after expired, that his widow submitted a memorial to the Government saying that if the Superintendent had not asked her husband to work with typhoid on, he would have lived, and that the Government paid a compensation to the poor widow ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I want to know whether the Government are aware of these facts and whether patients should go before the Superintendent for verification by him and die the next day ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it. I shall make enquiries."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have made enquiries in regard to these cases ; in how many cases have they made enquiries and satisfied themselves that this gentleman is not improperly using the authority vested in him ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to have notice."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" To clause (c) the Government say that the decision has lately been reconsidered. May I know with what result ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether there were cases in which medical certificates were produced and yet even casual leave was not granted and see that in future at least no such thing happens ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am prepared to make enquiries."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Superintendent is one of a number of officers for whom the Government do not consider that any test is necessary and whether the Superintendent without passing any test is doing his work satisfactorily ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" He is doing his work satisfactorily."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government satisfied that the work done by him at present is satisfactory ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" With all these dismissals and deaths ? "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In view of these dismissals and suspensions and other irregularities, is there not something inherently wrong in the Press ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Superintendent, Government Press, as head of the office, carries on the accounts side of it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the same is the case in other workshops and departments in the portfolio of the hon. the Home Member ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I don't understand the question, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I wish to know whether it is a special exemption to this officer or it is a general exemption to the Superintendent."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" This is a matter that relates to what happened ten or fifteen years ago."

Alleged memorials from the piece-workers in the Government Press.

*140 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the piece-workers of the Government Press submitted memorials to Government thrice in the year 1927 for improvement of their conditions of service, remuneration, etc., and whether they have all been rejected without any enquiry into them and why ; and

(b) whether there is a good deal of friction between the Superintendent and the employees of the Government Press ?

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A.—(*a*) Piece-workers of the Government Press memorialized the Government thrice during 1927. The memorials were carefully considered by Government and the concessions granted are detailed in the answer given to Question No. 1703 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 13th March 1928.

(*b*) The Government have no reason to suppose that there is unnecessary friction between the Superintendent and the employees of the Government Press.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of this question, may I know on what data they have come to that conclusion ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because there is nothing to the contrary."

Grant of casual leave to piece-workers in the Government Press.

* 141 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether there was a proposal in 1928 that piece-workers in the Government Press may be granted casual leave for 15 days based on average earnings and why the proposal was negatived by the Government ?

A.—No such proposal has been received by Government.

Qualifications of Mr. Lepper, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press.

* 142 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answers to the supplementary questions on Question No. 769 answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what qualifications Mr. Lepper, the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press, possesses for the post he holds ;

(*b*) whether he has passed any special examination ; and

(*c*) why he has been given a higher starting salary and a higher scale of annual increment than his superior officer, the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Green ?

A.—(*a*) Practical experience in large printing presses in England and in the Madras Government Press.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The pay allowed to Mr. Lepper was the minimum pay for which a suitable candidate could be secured on a five years' contract.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know what attempts were made by Government to see whether a suitable person on a lower salary could be got for the post ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" At present, no attempt is being made."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Cannot an Indian be appointed to this vacancy ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No such question arises now. There is no vacancy."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I did not refer to any vacancy. I want to know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Government cannot find an Indian for this work?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"When a vacancy arises, that question will be considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether when the vacancy occurred to which this man was appointed, an Indian was not found?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Every aspect of the question was considered then."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know whether any attempt was made to find an Indian for the post?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The appointment was advertised."

Alleged payment of increased salary to Mr. Gilbert.

* 143 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. Gilbert, the Superintendent of the Government Press, has been granted an additional salary of Rs. 200 per mensem;

(*b*) whether the salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem now given to him is higher than the salary paid to any Press Superintendent in the past; and

(*c*) if so, what are the special reasons for granting this increase of salary to Mr. Gilbert?

A.—(*a*) The pay of the Superintendent, Government Press, was with effect from 1st April 1927 revised from Rs. 800—50—1,000 to Rs. 800—50—1,200. Mr. Gilbert who was then drawing Rs. 1,000 was allowed to start in the new scale on Rs. 1,050 under the ordinary rules.

(*b*) Rs. 1,200 which is the maximum of the present scale, is higher than the maximum pay allowed in the past.

(*c*) The revised scale was sanctioned on a consideration of the pay allowed to Superintendents in other Provincial Presses.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"What is the highest scale of pay offered to this post in other provincial presses?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"What are the peculiar circumstances under which this able officer, Mr. Gilbert, is given an additional salary of Rs. 200?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government thought that he deserved this salary."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Without any test please?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have tests of our own, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what exactly were the considerations which weighed with the Government in giving this gentleman Rs. 200 more?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We considered the salaries drawn by Superintendents in other Provinces and after taking everything into consideration, we increased his pay."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the revised scale is the same as in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member that the Government compared the pay that is being given in other Provinces, may I know what is the pay given in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have already asked for notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know how the work in the Government Press here compares with the work in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Absolutely satisfactory."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The volume of work, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is more in Madras."

11-30 a.m. Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know as to why the hon. the Home Member is not able to give us approximate figures especially when he tells us that the pay of the Superintendent, Government Press, compares well with that obtaining in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"At present it is not possible. If notice is given, I shall be able to give the figures."

Mr BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Sir, the answer given to clause (c) of this question is 'the revised scale was sanctioned on a consideration of the pay allowed to Superintendents in other Provinces.' In view of that answer may I know why the hon. the Home Member wants notice to tell us what exactly the pay is in other Provinces."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Motor Vehicles Act

Inspection of motor buses in Chingleput and other districts.

* 144 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to my question No. 1837 answered on 30th March 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of fees collected last year (1927–28) for the half-yearly inspection of motor buses and cars plying for hire in each of the following districts :—Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Nellore, Bellary and South Arcot;

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(*b*) what is the total number of buses and cars plying for hire in each of the above districts at present;

(*c*) what charges are levied for half-yearly examination for each bus and each car plying for hire;

(*d*) what is the total amount of pay and allowance to be given in a year for bus inspectors; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to appoint full-time bus inspectors in all districts where the fees collected are sufficient to meet their pay?

A.—(*a*) The following is the approximate amount:—

	RS.
Chingleput	1,800
Trichinopoly	3,025
Nellore	2,700
Bellary	4,500
South Arcot	3,700

Exact figures are not readily available.

(*b*) The following is the number at the end of the year 1927:—

	Number of cars.	Number of buses.
Chingleput	Nil.	140
Trichinopoly	65	132
Nellore	9	90
Bellary	3	82
South Arcot	24	79

Information as regards the number at present is not available.

	RS.
(*c*) Each motor vehicle plying for hire with a seating capacity of ten or more persons (buses only) ...	25
Each motor vehicle plying for hire with a seating capacity of less than ten persons (buses and non-buses)	20

(*d*) The pay varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per mensem with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

(*e*) This system is being introduced wherever possible.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether any qualifications are prescribed for these inspectors?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are some qualifications prescribed. They have to pass some test in Engineering."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the average salary paid to a bus inspector?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"In regard to many of the districts the income is more than Rs. 3,000 on an average. So will the Government consider the advisability of appointing bus inspectors for these districts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That question is under the consideration of the Government."

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Newspapers

Supply to "New India" of all papers placed on Editors' Table.

*145 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Editor of the "New India" applied to the Chief Secretary for a supply of all papers placed on the Editors' Table, and if so, what reply was sent to him ;

(b) the several newspapers which are now enjoying the privilege of the supply of all or some of the papers placed on the Editors' Table ; and

(c) the daily and weekly papers in the province to which Government departments do not send their advertisements ?

A.—(a) The editor asked to be supplied with copies of Editors' Table papers. He was told that they would be supplied on payment of the charges prescribed.

(b) The following newspapers [a] receive Editors' Table papers free ; to other newspapers supply is made on payment, the principle being that free supply is continued only to such newspapers as enjoyed it on 7th October 1926.

(c) No paper is debarred from receiving Government advertisements.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the answer given to clause (a) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Home Member whether it would not be a disadvantage to new newspapers if the concession was withdrawn in their cases and allowed to run in other cases ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That question was considered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the reasons which have led to the laying down of that principle namely that the concession should be continued to those papers that were receiving copies of Editors' Table papers free on 7th October 1926 and that it should be withdrawn in the case of other newspapers that were not receiving them free on that date ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"On that date the Government passed orders that the concession should be continued to such of the papers as were enjoying it on that date and that it should not be extended in the case of other newspapers."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the Government have changed their policy in the matter ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is to be continued."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know whether the Government have fixed that advertisements should be given only to certain newspapers and not to others ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No, Sir."

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 317–318 infra.

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know the reasons why the Government decided to supply Editors' Table papers free to certain newspapers at the time their first decision was taken ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" Because only certain newspapers were enjoying that privilege before and Government did not want to stop it."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" Do the Government consider now that each newspaper should be given Government advertisements in turn ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" I did not ask why the concession given should be withdrawn. But I asked the reasons which led the Government to grant this concession at the time it was given."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I have already answered it."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Do not the Government consider that advertisements should be given without making invidious distinctions and only to such newspapers which have a tolerably good circulation ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I think we have some such rule."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" Is it the policy of the Government that such newspapers which are not in favour of Government should not be given advertisements ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" There is no such policy."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (*c*), viz., " No paper is debarred from receiving Government advertisements," may I say that this is not an answer to clause (*c*) of the question ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I don't follow it."

Mr C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" I simply wanted to draw your attention to it, Mr. President."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know what papers are now receiving Government advertisements ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" Notice. "

Police

Revision of the pay of constables in South Kanara.

* 146 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that constables in South Kanara are paid As. 8 less than their comrades in other districts ;

(*b*) if so, why ;

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(*c*) whether the constables of the Malabar Police force recently transferred to Mangalore continue to draw half a rupee over and above what a South Kanara Police constable gets ;

(*d*) whether memorials have been submitted to the Government pointing out this invidious distinction and praying that the pay of the constables in South Kanara may be raised to the scale prevailing in other districts ; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to reconsider the matter and grant increase of half a rupee in the pay as prayed for ?

A.—(*a*) Yes ; but this lower rate of pay obtains in the Jeypore (Police district), Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and the Nilgiri districts also.

(*b*) Suitable men can be found in these districts in sufficient numbers on the lower scale of pay.

(*c*) Yes. The Malabar men are only temporarily sent to Mangalore.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The Government see no sufficient ground to do so for the reasons indicated at (*b*).

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*) 'suitable men can be found in these districts in sufficient numbers on the lower scale of pay,' may I know whether the scale of pay depends upon suitable men being available for the pay offered and whether this principle guides the Government in fixing pay for different posts in all departments."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur : —" I think their qualifications are taken into consideration."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the cost of living is less in South Kanara than in other districts where the constables are paid annas 8 more ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to have notice."

Religious Disputes

Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur.

•147 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House a report regarding the Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur in connexion with the Muharram this year ?

A.—A report [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD :—" May I know at what stage the matter is left there ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If my hon. Friend reads the report that has been laid on the table he will find that every aspect of the question relating to the Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur is given there."

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 319 infra.

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Local Boards

Representation of Adi-Andhras and Christians in the taluk boards in Nellore district.

*148 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many Adi-Andhras and Christians are represented in each of the taluk boards in Nellore district at present?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know why no information has yet been received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBRAYAN:—"Because we are at the mercy of the President of the District Board concerned for information. We cannot place it on the table unless he supplies it."

Conversion of the Dornal Road into a trunk road.

*149 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Dornal Road in Nellore district is not maintained properly by the District Board;

(*b*) whether the President, District Board, and the District Magistrate of Nellore have requested the Government to treat it as a trunk road; and

(*c*) if so, what is the decision of the Government in the matter?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Excise

State aid to the industry for the production of power alcohol.

*150 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what proposals have been made to Government by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League and other bodies for the establishment of, or fostering or aiding, the industry for the production of power alcohol; and

(*b*) what steps Government have taken or are in contemplation for this purpose?

A.—(*a*) The Kanara Indian Christian Civic League proposed in July 1927 that distilleries might be established in the South Kanara district for the production of power alcohol. No other body has made any proposal to the Government on the subject.

(*b*) The Government have not taken any action as they were not satisfied that the existing supply of this alcohol was insufficient to meet the demand and that a distillery in South Kanara would be able to withstand foreign competition.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I enquire whether the existing supply is foreign or indigenous."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Evidently from the question the Government thought the hon. Member was referring to foreign supply."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know how the Government arrived at the conclusion that if indigenous supply could be got by a private firm, it could not compete with the foreign supply ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" By comparing the cost of foreign supply with the cost at which local manufacture can be sold in the market."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to have some idea as to what the foreign material would cost, and also the way in which the Government arrived at their conclusion."

Medical

Facilities for the training of nurses and midwives in the Presidency.

*151 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the facilities obtaining in the Presidency for the training of nurses and midwives and 'dhais' at suitable and convenient centres ?

A.—Facilities for the training of nurses, midwives and 'dhais' exist at the following places in the Presidency :

(i) Nurses—

Nurse pupils are trained at the following centres :—

(1) General hospital, Madras.
(2) Rayapuram hospital, Madras.
(3) Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital, Madras.
(4) Headquarter hospital, Vizagapatam.
(5) Do. Guntur.
(6) Do. Tanjore.
(7) Do. Salem.
(8) Do. Calicut.
(9) Do. Mangalore.

The question of increasing the number of centres is under consideration.

(ii) Midwives—

Training schools for midwifery pupils exist at the Government hospital for Women and Children, the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital and the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Lying-in hospital, Madras. Pupils can also be trained in any mufassal lying-in hospital in charge of a female medical practitioner or to which a qualified European or Anglo-Indian midwife is attached. It is understood that midwives are also trained at the Christina Rainy hospital, Tondiarpet.

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(iii) Dhais—

A scheme for the systematic training of 'dhais' at district headquarter, municipal and taluk headquarter hospitals approved by the Surgeon-General was sanctioned by the Government in January 1926 and the Surgeon-General was asked to take steps to give effect to it in consultation with local bodies. Up to the end of the year, 19 local bodies had undertaken the training of dhais. The report for 1927 has not yet been received. A list of hospitals [a] declared by the Surgeon-General to have facilities for the training of dhais, i.e., where an average of 40 or more labour cases are conducted in a year, is appended.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether any special arrangements have been made for gosha ladies who wish to undergo training as nurses and dhais ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member means that there are no facilities to ladies to observe gosha when undergoing training as nurses and midwives, then I am afraid there are none."

Mr. ADBUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. Minister will think of making such a kind of special arrangement ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" *Prima facie* it will be impossible to give training in midwifery to gosha ladies."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if any facilities are given by way of scholarships for undergoing such training ? "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know in which of the institutions provision has been made for the training of Oriya or Oriya-knowing ladies as midwives and dhais ? "

The hon. Mr. S MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have no definite information. I believe in those tracts some pupils may be trained as nurses and midwives."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know why Ceded districts have been omitted ? "

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because no hospital was reported to have the necessary facilities for the special training of midwives and nurses. If any of the hospitals in those districts offers special facilities for the training of nurses, the Government will take up the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health why no arrangements have been made to make Vellore where there are two or three Mission hospitals and one Government hospital a centre for the training of midwives and nurses ? When you have got students for being trained for University qualifications, may I know why you have neglected the training of nurses in that place where you purpose spending six lakhs of rupees for the sake of four women students ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The institutions are a private institutions and it is for the authorities in charge of them to do it if possible."

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a Printed as Appendix V on pages 319-320 infra.

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether it is fact that representations have been made by the boards of Ganjam on this question."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" At present I have no information."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to communicate with the headquarter hospital authorities in my district to give facilities for the training of nurses."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That will be considered duly."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In Vellore there is a hospital with about 100 beds with every facility. Is it not convenient for the Government to arrange for the training of nurses and midwives there? Government are making contribution to a Mission hospital there; can they not arrange for the training of nurses in that hospital just as they do in a Mission hospital in Madras—I mean the Rainy Hospital."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I thought the hon. Member was referring to the training in Mission hospitals. But if he means that training should be given in Government hospitals, I may say that we have not yet come to the conclusion to extend facilities to every hospital. We have just started the training of midwives and nurses in one or two hospitals and we can proceed only step by step, and when opportunity comes, other hospitals also will have their chance."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given to my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, may I point out to the hon. Minister that there is a first-class hospital at Kurnool? If he is aware of that, will he include that hospital also in his scheme of training midwives and dhais?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government are aware that there is a first rate hospital in Kurnool. If there are facilities for extending the scheme to that hospital also, it will be considered."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With regard to the training of Muhammadan women as dhais and midwives, there is a hospital in Vizagapatam for Gosha ladies; may I ask the hon. the Minister whether such women cannot be trained in that hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am thankful to the Member for the suggestion and it will be duly considered."

Contract for the supply of stores to Government hospitals in Madras during the last five years.

* 152 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement of the various firms to which contracts were given for supply of medical and other stores to the Government hospitals in Madras during the last five years; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) the system according to which medical and other stores are obtained for Government hospitals in Madras and the rest of the Presidency;

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(*b*) whether the system of contracting for the supply of stores to Government medical hospitals has been stopped ;

(*c*) if so, under what circumstances and on what grounds ; and

(*d*) how the stores are now obtained, from whom and wherefrom?

A.—(i) & (ii) It is assumed that by " medical and other stores " the hon. Member means drugs, dressings, instruments and appliances. Until 1927-28 these articles were obtained from the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras. Articles which were not available there were obtained through the Store Department of the India Office, London. The system of contracting for the supply of these stores has been started only during the current year in respect of two hospitals in Madras and four hospitals in the mufassal and no conclusion can yet be deduced from the experiment.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know wherefrom the Medical Store Depot gets its supplies ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have no information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is aware that tenders are called for for the articles required by the Medical Depot and whether it is a fact that the offer of a local firm that used to supply cotton to Government hospitals before, at annas 12 per pound was rejected and that the Government accepted another tender at Rs. 2 per lb. from a foreign firm ? And what is the amount that is lost by the Government by accepting the latter tender and rejecting the former."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Last year ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Yes."

The hon. Mr. S MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of that."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am sorry I have to ask him for this information and as a Member of the Government he ought to have paid some attention to this question. This question was ventilated in the Press and we were given to understand that Government stood to lose nearly Rs. 50,000 by this transaction. I want to know whether that system is going to be encouraged and whether it is also the present policy of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If there is any real grievance, I am quite prepared to enquire into the matter."

Training given to assistant surgeons sent to Edinburgh hospitals.

* 153 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether many of the assistant surgeons who are given study leave go to the Edinburgh hospitals ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have information that no coaching or practical training of any sort is given to them there, except that of watching cases from a distance ?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are informed that both coaching and practical training are provided at Edinburgh.

Public Health

Estimates for the Ahobilam protected water-supply scheme.

* 154 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the estimates for the Ahobilam protected water scheme in the Kurnool district have been worked out and sanctioned; and

(*b*) when the work is likely to be begun?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) A report has been called for from the President, District Board, Kurnool.

Selection of candidates for Municipal Health Officers' posts.

* 155 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many L.M.Ps. have undergone sanitary training this year; how many of them have applied for the Municipal Health Officers' posts; how many of them have been selected; how many of the selected men have been appointed so far; and how the selection has been made, whether on merit or on seniority;

(*b*) the marks of individual candidates that have been selected and of those that have not been selected;

(*c*) the rules or regulations that guided the Government in this selection; and

(*d*) whether the principle of communal representation has been duly kept in mind and adhered to when the selection was made?

A.—(*a*) Thirteen Licensed Medical Practitioners underwent Second-class Health Officers' training in 1927-28 and all but one, who absented himself from the examination, passed. All the successful candidates applied for Second-class Health Officers' posts. Eight were appointed as Second-class Health Officers and the other four were appointed Health Inspectors. Selection for these posts was made solely according to the candidate's rank in the examination.

(*b*) A list [a] in order of merit of the twelve candidates who sat for the examination with the percentage of marks earned by them and the posts to which they were appointed is annexed.

(*c*) The appointment of Second-class Health Officers and Health Inspectors is made by the Director of Public Health and not by the Government.

(*d*) The question does not arise as the applications did not exceed the posts to be filled.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 320 infra.

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Agriculture

Action taken on the recommendation for an agricultural colonization scheme.

* 156 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any agricultural colonization scheme has been set on foot as recommended by the Unemployment Committee; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the said recommendation?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The examination of the recommendations of the Committee has been deferred for consideration along with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) of this question, may I know how long it will take Government to consider the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and come to a decision on this matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As early as possible."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will it take three months? Can you give us an approximate date at all?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As early as practicable. That is all I can say."

Alleged abolition of the Anakapalli Agricultural School.

* 157 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state— 11-45 a.m.

(a) the reasons why the Anakapalli Agricultural School was abolished;

(b) whether the Government have made any endeavour to secure admission for the sons of ryots and boys of agricultural classes into that school;

(c) whether the Government have considered and created any demand or stimulated any interest among the agricultural classes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts to send their boys to the agricultural school and the agricultural station at Anakapalli; if so, what steps were taken; and

(d) whether the Government will select students from ryots and agricultural classes and train them in batches at the demonstration farm at Anakapalli?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given on 30th March 1928 to clause (b) of question No. 1844.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The following steps were taken. As soon as the charge of the school was handed over to the Agricultural Department in March 1924 a vigorous recruiting campaign was undertaken in the villages where demonstrations had been given and where the advantages of improved methods of agriculture had been shown. In this campaign the assistance of the officers of the

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Education Department was invoked. A special officer of the Agricultural Department was deputed for a period of two months in 1924 to give a series of lantern lectures on the subject of the school and conduct special propaganda on its behalf in the different villages of Vizagapatam district.

(*d*) The proposals are just now under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

Provision of clerks to Agricultural Demonstrators.

* 158 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have at any time considered the necessity of providing clerks to Agricultural Demonstrators, at least to those who are at district headquarters, so that they may have more time to do executive work?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government have considered the question as to how much time the Agricultural Demonstrators at district headquarters have to devote to clerical and other office work?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Demonstrators have to do more of touring and demonstration work than of desk work."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"When the Demonstrators go out touring, may I know who attends to the work of giving seeds, manures and other things to persons who want them?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The peon will attend to it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask whether the peon has any authority to do anything of this kind except to keep watch?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"He will be keeping watch and getting the orders. As soon as the Demonstrator returns, those orders will be executed."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Are the Government aware that the Demonstrators spend a considerable amount of time in correspondence and that their touring work is hampered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Their writing work is far less than their demonstration work."

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Muhammadans as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 159 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency;

(*b*) how many of them are Muhammadans;

(*c*) how many appointments of such Assistant Registrars were made by the Government from 1st January 1928 up to date; and

(*d*) how many of them were filled by Muhammadans?

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A.—(*a*) Thirty.

(*b*) One.

(*c*) Ten.

(*d*) None.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib :—"Out of 30 appointments, may I know why only one appointment is held by a Muhammadan? Why no Muhammadan was appointed to any of the 10 new appointments? May I ask whether it is due to want of applicants or want of competent Muslim hands?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"There were two Muhammadan Assistant Registrars; one was promoted as Deputy Registrar. As regards new appointments, none of the applicants was found to be satisfactory by the Registrar and therefore none was appointed this year."

Recovery of arrears due to Co-operative Societies.

* 160 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for recovering arrears due to co-operative societies under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act?

A.—The advisability of removing the present limit of forty applications per taluk for realization of co-operative arrears under the Revenue Recovery Act was discussed at the last Collectors' Conference. The final opinion of the Conference was that the methods adopted in other Provinces should be ascertained, that the question of empowering Village Courts to execute the decrees should be considered and that the possibility of appointing special officers for particularly bad districts to reduce the arrears should be examined. Definite proposals have been called for from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the above suggestions.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Development Department in each district.

* 161 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for co-ordinating the activities of the Development Department in each district?

A.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies proposed that quarterly meetings of the district officers referred to in Mr. K. T. Paul's note appended to the report of the Committee on Co-operation might be held, with the Collector of the district as President. The proposals were discussed at the last Collectors' Conference when it was agreed that the best thing would be for the Collectors to arrange for such conferences, whenever necessary.

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Industries

Encouragement to spinning and weaving in Cuddapah district.

*162 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answers given to my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government have chosen to sanction spinning only in conjunction with weaving in elementary schools;

(*b*) why they restrict this programme only to schools under district boards and municipalities;

(*c*) whether the consideration of the recommendations (ii) and (iii) on page 6 of the report of the special officer for cottage industries in the Cuddapah district has been completed;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to put those recommendations into execution;

(*e*) how far the proposal to construct a cheap model hand-ginning machine has been carried;

(*f*) whether the question of improving the carding bow has been taken up;

(*g*) whether the Government have ever consulted the All-India Spinners, Association on the question of standardization of counts and hanks or other questions about spinning;

(*h*) whether the Government are prepared to make any part of their cloth purchases in khadi at cost price; and

(*i*) if so, to what extent?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer to clause (1) of question No. 1753 was made with special reference to the observations of the Special Officer about the introduction of spinning in elementary schools in conjunction with weaving. The hon. Member will however observe from the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act that spinning by itself can also be taught in elementary schools, provided it is not taught for more than four hours a week during school hours.

(*c*) & (*d*) The recommendations are of a general character and are applicable to the whole Presidency. Their further consideration has therefore been deferred pending the completion of the survey of all the districts and the receipt of the Special Officer's final report.

(*e*) & (*f*) It has not yet been found possible for the Director of Industries to initiate these experiments.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) & (*i*) The Government are not prepared to give any such undertaking.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development when it is likely that the Director of Industries will initiate the experiments referred in clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of the answer?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"He will be reminded."

Mr. L. K. Tulasiram:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the reasons why the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act restrict the hours of teaching spinning by itself in the elementary schools during school hours only to four hours a week?"

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is a matter for the Educational Department."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that question arises."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" The answer is ' under the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, spinning by itself can also be taught in elementary schools provided it is not taught for more than four hours a week during school hours '. That is the answer given by the hon. the Minister. So the question applies to the department which is under the charge of the hon. the Minister."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Educational Department has passed the orders."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put his question to the hon. the Education Minister separately."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to tell us whether the Director of Industrie thinks that it is possible to initiate experiments about time-saving spinning machines ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall ascertain from him."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given, will the hon. the Minister consult the hon. Minister for Education and see that this bar on the time for sp nniug is removed ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes ; the matter will be considered."

Reduction of the price of charcoal in Cuddapah district.

* 163 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer to clause (iii) of my question No. 1753, answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Conservator of Forests was prepared to help in the reduction of prices of charcoal as recommended by the Special Officer ;

(*b*) whether it was the Director of Industries that came to the conclusion that even a considerable reduction in the present price of charcoal would not improve the position of the industry ; and

(*c*) what was the data on which he came to such a conclusion as against the data furnished by the Special Officer ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Director of Industries came to this conclusion after discussion with the Conservator of Forests, Bellary. The discussion took place after the publication of the report and with specific reference to the recommendations of the Special Officer.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to the answer to clause (*c*) may I know whether the hon. the Minister cannot give me more particulars about the data on which the Director of Industries came to the conclusion referred to ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The information will be furnished later."

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Investigations regarding palmyra industries in Cuddapah district.

* 164 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to clause (v) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928 regarding palmyra industries, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what the results of the investigation by the Director of Industries have been and what his recommendations are?

A.—The investigation is still in progress.

Training of students from Ceded districts in the Dyeing section of the Madras Textile Institute.

* 165 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to clause (vi) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many students are being trained in the Dyeing section of the Madras Textile Institute;

(*b*) what is the total capital expenditure upon that section;

(*c*) how many of the students therein are from the Ceded districts;

(*d*) how many of them are from the classes engaged in the work of weaving and dyeing; and

(*e*) whether the Government have instituted or propose instituting scholarships for students from the Ceded districts who are studying dyeing?

A.—(*a*) All the students of the Institute receive instruction in dyeing which forms part of the course of textile training in both the Supervisors' and Artisans' courses. During the current year, the number of students undergoing training in weaving and dyeing is 60;

(*b*) Rs. 3,750;

(*c*) & (*d*) Two; one of them belongs to the weaver caste;

(*e*) No separate scholarships have been or are proposed to be instituted for students from the Ceded districts. But in the award of available scholarships, the claims of people from those districts are duly considered.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Considering the backward state of the Ceded districts which is admitted on all hands, may I know whether the hon. the Minister will consider the question of giving separate scholarships for the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The matter has been carefully considered and the answer is given in clause (*e*)."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is a general scheme that is contemplated in the answer. May I know whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to establish a special scheme of scholarships for the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will be considered."

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Development of the wood distillation industry in the Presidency.

*166 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the installation of machinery at the Bhadravati works in Mysore for the development of the wood distillation industry ; and

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take steps in the same direction within the Madras Presidency ?

A.—The general question of the possibility of the industry is under investigation by the Forest Department and pending the results of that investigation, it is not proposed to open any factory.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Forest Department has employed any expert to investigate this question ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That I cannot say."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to give notice of a separate question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether there is any possibility of getting alcohol even from saw dust and other vegetable wastes ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That will have to be investigated by the Forest Department."

Government aid to industries.

*167 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House a statement showing—

(a) all the industries aided by Government under the State Aid to Industries Act ;

(b) the extent of the aid ;

(c) what amount has been repaid in each case ;

(d) for what amount there has been delay or default ;

(e) whether in any case there has been failure or winding up of the business ; and

(f) what are the prospects of their discharging the Government debt ?

A.—A statement [a] is appended.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what final action has been taken with regard to the Carnatic Mills and whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It will be known this afternoon."

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 321–322 infra.

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir in view of the fact that the Council did not sit for the last five months, it is hoped that a large number of questions will be answered to-morrow so that the answers need not wait till the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not yet settled whether to-morrow will be the last day of this meeting. If to-morrow will be the last day, all the questions for which answers are ready will be placed in the hands of hon. Members to-morrow."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether to-morrow will be the last day for this sitting ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not now. I have not yet settled the matter ; I shall be able to announce it after the lunch interval."

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE METTUR PROJECT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, may I have your permission to move my adjournment motion ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait till I call him."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" But if elementary principles are ignored. . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will now move his adjournment motion on the Mettur project."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'*that the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State and of discussion by this Council in the light of the recommendations of the Mettur Project Deputation appointed by Government before the works at Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation project are carried out on the scale planned out and estimated at present far in excess of the plans and estimates for which the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained in* 1925 *and the consent of the Council was taken in* 1924."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the hon. Member obtains the ruling whether it is in order or not, I want to know the urgency of the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to point out that the Government are hurrying on the works."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When did they begin to hurry on ? (Laughter.) "

Mr. J. A SALDANHA :—" They are hurrying on now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has referred to the acceleration of the execution of the work. I want to know when the acceleration began."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" From the answers given to-day I found that the sanction of the Secretary of State has not been obtained."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I did not put that question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" After the last meeting and after our deputation."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is the urgency ! What is the recent event ? ."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer given to-day makes it clear very clear that the Secretary of State is not in possession of all the details of the revised estimates."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My question is what is the recent event that has occurred."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I find that the Government are determined to carry on the works in defiance of the criticisms of the deputation of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know why the hon. Member did not send a resolution on the subject immediately after his inspection ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have been waiting in vain for answers to interpellations."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is advised to wait for a further time and to frame a suitable resolution. The motion is not in order."

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20 I beg to move

for the adjournment of the business of this House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the increased frequency of deaths under chloroform of late in the General Hospital ".

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the number of deaths in the last week or so ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In the last month there were eight deaths under chloroform."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. the Minister anything to say about the matter of recent occurrence ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The first information I have about the urgency of the matter which the hon. Member has urged is after the statement made here now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did not the hon. Minister receive a copy of the motion two or three days ago ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I received a copy of this motion a week ago. But I did not know that it was going to be moved to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When a copy of the motion is sent to Government, it is sent with the object of the Government being ready to say whether the matter is urgent or not. If the Government do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they have to thank themselves.

" I allow the motion.

"I wish to know whether this motion is objected to."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" The discussion of this matter will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

IV

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Regarding the motion carried yesterday, I have to fix the time for sending nominations for election. Before I fix the time, I wish to consult the convenience of the Leaders as to which time is to be fixed for the election of Members to the Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should like to leave it to the hon. the Chief Minister to state his convenience, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would leave that entirely to your discretion, Mr. President."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I have nothing to say."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not want to say anything, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In accordance with the motion of the hon. the Leader of the House adopted by the Council yesterday, I have to inform the House that, with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 11 a.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

V

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS Nos. 12 AND 52.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members may remember that on 28th March 1928, Mr. Saldanha's amendments of Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52 were referred to a Select Committee composed of the following elected members :—

(1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha,
(2) Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar,
(3) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai,
(4) Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar,
(5) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu,
(6) Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.

Under Standing Order No. 77, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are ex officio members of the Select Committee, and I have to nominate a Chairman of the Council to serve on the Committee.

I hereby nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as a member of the Committee.

"The Council will now take up the agenda, i.e., Non-official Business—Bills."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—BILLS.

VI

BILLS TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, with your permission, I wish to move, under Standing Order No. 34, that items 1 to 8 on the agenda be adjourned to the next sitting of the Council, next month or whenever it is held. Sir, these items concern the Select Committee reports on the Andhra University Bills. As a number of amendments are on the main question, i.e., as to where to locate the headquarters, so far as we the Andhra Members are concerned, we would like very much to fix it among ourselves rather than to leave it to the Council. If the House will permit this adjournment, we hope to meet as early as possible and have the matter settled among ourselves."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of items 1 to 8 on the agenda be adjourned to the first non-official day of the next sittings of the Council."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—"I rise, Sir, to oppose this motion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. The affairs of the Andhra University have been going on in a drifting manner since very long. The Select Committee sat for a considerable number of days and after great endeavour and effort came to certain conclusions, and those conclusions are placed before this House now for consideration. In the interests of the rapid spread of education and the development of University centres and colleges connected therewith, I suggest that the House should not delay the consideration of these Bills. On the other hand, it is quite necessary and essential in the interests of education and also to give rest to the great controversial questions that are agitating the minds of not only the Andhra Members but also the non-Andhra Members, that this question should be settled once for all. I hope, Sir, that the Council will make up its mind not to postpone the matter further but to face the issue and decide it here and now."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmad, for the remarks he has made, but, Sir, I would press upon the attention of this House my views and the views of most of the Members who are in charge of the Andhra University Amendment Bills that they are all agreeable to the suggestion of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. It is only with a view to save the time of this House that we thought that such an adjournment was necessary, in the interests of education which my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmad emphasised. Under these circumstances, it is but fair that we should be given some breathing time within which we might come to some agreement, co-operate among ourselves and see that this question is decided outside this House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am as anxious as my hon. Friend who represents the Central Districts Muhammadan constituency, to proceed with these Bills; but several gentlemen representing the Andhra districts who, I believe, have more concern with these Bills than my hon. Friend may ever have, came and requested me that the consideration of this measure should be postponed till they could come to a settlement. I personally thought that it would be most unreasonable on the part of the

Government to oppose the adjournment when such a request came from Members representing the Andhra districts belonging to all parties in this Council, so that they may arrive at a decision with regard to the question of headquarters. In that sense, I hope the Council will have no objection to the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu to postpone the discussion of these Bills to a later date."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"This is all about my motion . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Your motion is one of the eight motions on the agenda."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" But it is the first. (Laughter.) Mr. President, Sir, a good deal of wire-pulling is going on behind the screens, and everybody is afraid of coming to grips. So, I am agreeable to the postponement of the Bills."

* Rajakumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Sir, last time the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bills came to some tentative arrangement about Anantapur being the headquarters; I think the majority were in favour of it. But after three months, there is disagreement again among the Members. If this thing goes on indefinitely, there will not be any definiteness about the matter. In such matters as the Andhra University Bills delay is not only dangerous but also very unfair. If the Members cannot make up their minds within a period of three months and arrive at a settlement, it may not be possible for them to come to any settlement whatever. I am opposed to postponement. Waiting for some time or long time is one thing, but waiting till eternity is quite another matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, I shall not oppose the motion, that is now before the House, for adjournment of this question. But certainly the Members who are interested in the early settlement of this question must state what they feel on the matter. We have taken a long time over this affair. So far we have found that no agreement has been reached over a comparatively small matter of the headquarters. It is time that our Andhra friends came to an agreement, late as it is. I should like to know from the hon. the Mover of the motion as well as from the other Members of the Andhra districts whether this time at least they will come to a final decision. This House will not, I am sure, be again called on to have the matter postponed and I do not think that another one or two months' time will be asked again for coming to a decision. It is high time that we Members other than those from the Andhra districts, realized that we also have a responsibility in the matter. If this thing is prolonged unduly, the work of the Council will also suffer. In view of the fact that we have also to consider the other Bill that will come before the House, viz., the Annamalai University Bill, it is advisable on the part of the authors of these Bills to expedite the matter and see that other things do not suffer on account of the Andhra University Bills."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I move that the question be now put."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

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* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is that items 1 to 8 on the agenda be postponed to the first non-official day of the next sitting of the Council."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, with reference to the motion brought by me at the last meeting that a Select Committee be appointed, I request I may be allowed to withdraw that motion as it was then objected to on the ground that the Committee was not comprehensive and did not include several Members of this Council, especially District Board Presidents whose names ought to have been there. I therefore beg to withdraw that motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion ? (After a pause). The motion is, by leave withdrawn.

" The hon. Member will now move his motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I now move, Sir, that the Select Committee be allowed to exceed the number 15 which is the maximum number allowed by the rules. The reason is that, as already stated, it is necessary in the case of a Bill which is of far-reaching consequences, that there should be a larger representation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Members of the Select Committee may exceed 15 in number "

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I now beg to move, Sir, that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members :—

(1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
(2) " Law Member.
(3) " Advocate-General.
(4) Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
(5) " L C. Guruswami.
(6) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
(7) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
(8) Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
(9) Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
(10) Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
(11) Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
(12) Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
(13) Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
(14) Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
(15) Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(16) Mr. K. R. Karant.
(17) Mr. G R. Premayya.
(18) Mr. P. Anjaneyulu
(19) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

(20) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
(21) Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
(22) Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
(23) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
(24) Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
(25) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
(26) Mr. P. Siva Rao.
(27) Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
(28) Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
(29) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
(30) Mr. J. A. Saldanha (the Mover).

I have made slight alteration, by replacing Mr. V. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar by Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no notice of it. Unless I get previous notice of these things, I cannot allow them "

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I ask your permission now, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" Refused."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I will read that name again as in the original.

" (9) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the 30 Members mentioned in the agenda. I need not read their names again."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" With your leave, Mr. President, I shall propose an amendment."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no notice. The hon. Member cannot take me by surprise.

" I think the House is ready for a vote on the motion."

The question was put to the House and carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

12-15 p.m. Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Does the hon. the Minister propose to object ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" I beg to introduce the Bill, Sir."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Only leave to introduce the Bill is to be given now, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in touch with the recent amendments made in the Standing Orders. I would request the Secretary to send him a copy of the amended Standing Orders. The amendments to the Standing Orders were made long ago, even in January last."

IX

A BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS AND IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I second it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am not opposing it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar be given leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic. I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to introduce the Bill, Sir."

X

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM :—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the Government is not objecting. (After a pause.) The question is that the Zamindar of Mirzapuram be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The question was put and the motion carried.

XI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Government object?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the hon. Member Mr. P. Anjaneyulu be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I beg leave, Sir, to introduce the Bill."

XII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend section 129 (1) of the Madras City Municipal Act."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause) :—" I take it the Government is not opposing. The question is that Dr. B. S. Mallayya be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act. "

The question was put and the motion carried.

XIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKARI ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. the Minister object ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not object, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. J. A. Saldanha be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg now to introduce the Bill."

XIV

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I beg to second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the Government propose to object ? (After a pause.) The question is that the hon. Member, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to introduce the Bill."

XV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name, viz.,

' *That this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of the Members of this Council to enquire and investigate into the alleged grievances and hardships of the ryots in the Forest areas of the*

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province in regard to the administration of the Forest department and also into the alleged abuse of privileges by the ryots and suggest remedies to redress grievances and stop abuses and also to suggest any change that may be necessary in the forest policy of the Government.'

"Now, Sir, it was in 1882 that the Forest Act was passed, and since then I may say that the miseries of the agricultural classes have been increasing in almost every district where there are reserved forests, by leaps and bounds, and I am sorry to say that in all these years, though nearly fifty years have passed, nothing tangible has been done to find out what those grievances are or to devise remedies for them. In February 1923, Sir, it was my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who moved a resolution to the effect that a committee of this House may be appointed to make an enquiry and to put off the reserve line by one mile from the limits of private property. That resolution was passed. But I am afraid no action has been taken at all on this matter.

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

"I propose, Madam, to place before this House, as far as I have been able to make out, the various grievances, at any rate, such of them as I know intimately in my own district, and I am sure that, excepting for details here and there, those grievances are universal in the whole Presidency. Now, in my district, Madam, with a rainfall of over 150 inches a year, there was a practice prior to 1880 of burning all overgrowth around for what is known as "kumri" cultivation. By those means, the overgrowth of forests was limited, and the forests in olden days did not appear to give so much trouble to the cultivators. But since the passing of the Act of 1882, this has been stopped altogether with the result that the forests in the West Coast—I am sure the hon. the Law Member who is in charge of the subject knows this very well—the forests have become very dense, and the conditions of life in the interior parts of my district and of Malabar are becoming almost intolerable. I shall state before this House some particular instances to show how the ryots are suffering by the policy of the department.

"Now, first, the chief grievance is that the boundaries of the reserves in my district, which consist of about 800 square miles, run too close to private property. I will only give some instances, not very many but a few, so that the hon. the Law Member may know that it is not simply as a theory that I am stating this but with reference to actual facts and figures. In a village called Kaukradi in Puttur taluk, which is full of forests, in survey No. 8, which I have seen, the reserve line is barely ten yards from private property. In survey No. 52 where I have examined the survey stones, one portion of the survey number is actually within the forest line, and the owner of this land has been paying assessment for the last twenty years without raising any crops on that land, and the whole field has been lying fallow. Then, in another village, Mundaje, in the same taluk, the reserve boundary is only 70 yards from an areca garden, and the whole of it is useless for cultivation. Then survey No. 10 is 30 yards from the boundary. Then there are other fields very near the boundary. I took some statistics which show that out of a total of 328 acres of wet land at the time of settlement in 1882, as many as 95 acres are now lying fallow in that village on account of the impossibility of raising any crops in those areas.

"Now, these conditions are not peculiar to those two villages, from which I have given figures, but to almost every village in which we have got the

reserves. It is eminently desirable that, instead of the Government simply keeping silent when such serious grievances are brought to their notice, a committee should be appointed to take statistics in all those areas where there are reserve forests to see how far the raising of crops and the interests of agriculture are affected and how far conditions of life are being interfered with.

"Then, the next question which is equally important for agriculture is the question of cattle. In my district, at any rate, in all the interior taluks, the cows are not reared for their milk because milk is a thing which is unknown as an article of diet to most of those people—as they cannot afford to have it being too poor—but they are reared for the purpose of getting manure. Each man has got about ten or fifteen head of cattle, and, for these a large amount of leaf manure is required from the forest for cultivation. I am sure this condition is very much the same in other districts also. These cattle require very badly pasture grounds. The question of pasture grounds has, unfortunately, not at all been considered by the Agricultural department or the hon. the Minister, who is not now paying any attention to the debate in this House. In spite of the Agricultural department, which has been in existence since 1920, I may assure my hon. Friend the Minister over there that nothing has been done by him or his department in the matter of the grazing grounds. I can give some facts and figures on this point. In my district, in the coastal parts lands which are badly needed for grazing are being assigned away to the depressed classes, and I hope my hon. Friends representing the depressed classes will bear me no grudge for saying this, the depressed classes take assignments, and, as was given in answer to some question put recently on the floor of this House, they are not utilizing them for want of funds on account of the worthlessness of the plots That is the way in which the Government is helping agriculture. Since 1920, nothing has been done to separate the grazing lands and the cultivable areas from the reserves and to see that real facilities are given to agriculturists. Then we have the time-old system of permits. The fees have now been raised to almost double the rates of what they were two years ago. Then we have got the fee for impounding, and these fees have been raised four times.

12-30 p.m. "Speaking of cattle the ravages of wild beasts in my district is simply heart-rending. The number destroyed is 3,590 in 1924, 3,418 in 1925 and 4,250 in 1926. Every year several thousands of rupees worth of cattle are lost. Can the Government congratulate itself on this horrible state of affairs? Then there are several restrictions on the movement of cattle from one block to another though there is no dividing line between the two and though both of them are in the same range. If a cow strays into another block than its own then come the penalties under the Forest Act. It seems to me, Madam, that most of these things are worked in the most inhuman and impractical way without taking into consideration the feelings and the needs of the ryots.

"Then again the Forest department carries on certain experiments very indiscriminately in regeneration. They have begun this regeneration in reserves which are badly needed for grazing ground for the village. In some instances the whole area has been enclosed and there is no grazing ground at all for the ryots. I have found such an instance in the village of Mundaje in the Puttur taluk. If the Forest department had some imagination,

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they could have carried on their experiments at some other place without disturbing the grazing grounds of the village. There is a great need for separating these cultivable areas. While on this question I should just like to refer a few passages in the evidence given by Mr. Tireman, the late Conservator of Forests, before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Says he :—

'If I am correct in thinking that this impression does exist, I think the reason for it is the fact that in this Presidency particularly, and, I think, to a certain extent in the rest of India there are large tracts of land which are called forest reserves, but which are really nothing more or less than grazing reserves. They are called forests, merely because they have a few trees on them. When they were reserved, I think I am right in saying that there was no Agricultural department, or it was a small one. It was forty or fifty years ago ; and in the absence of the Agricultural department, the Forest department was naturally the one which was considered most suitable to administer these big tracts. These grazing grounds were very largely in the public eye and their administration and management was considered as one of the most important duties of the Forest department. I think we managed these areas fairly efficiently, but the fact that we had to pay so much attention to them led to the neglect of what in my opinion is our legitimate duty, that is, the looking after and the administration of the big timber forests of which in this Presidency there are very considerable areas of very great potential value. . . '

"Based on this evidence the Royal Commission made certain recommendations. Before the hon. Minister goes to the Conference at Simla I think i would be better if he considers this question which intimately touches the needs of the Agricultural department and the people. I read from page 269 of the Report of the Commission :—

'Forty or fifty years ago, when there were forest departments, but no agricultural departments, and when the problems arising out of the pressure of population on the soil and the necessity for cattle improvement had not assumed the importance they now possess it was natural that the forest departments should be regarded as the only departments capable of turning to advantageous use large areas of State land which were lying neglected and which were not required for cultivation. The result was that the time has come when a systematic reclassification of this type of land is required. The ideal to be aimed at in all provinces is to distinguish between land which is suitable for the growth of good timber trees or for fuel plantations (including land, the preservation of which under forests is desirable on climatic or physical grounds) land which is suitable neither for timber fuel plantations, nor for ordinary cultivation, but may possess possibilities for development as fodder reserves and grazing grounds, and land which is suitable for ordinary cultivation.'

"Nothing has been at all done in regard to this so far as my district is concerned and I am sure other hon. Members will be in a position to speak whether anything has been done in theirs. It may be said on behalf of the Government that they have excluded 3,000 square miles out of the total area of about 19,000 square miles for panchayat management. This was done about 1910 or 1912. Now this is not at all sufficient to meet the new requirements of the agricultural needs of the people. If the object is to make profit for the department and to conserve the forests for climatic and other purposes, even then, there is a good deal yet to be separated and I think the hon. Member in charge will do something in the matter and see that some more areas which are really unfit for forests from the forests point of view will be separated and not satisfy himself with the 3,000 square miles. This area is hardly sufficient.

"Then, Madam, some concessions have been given in my district in the matter of supply of fuel and leaves for manure. I think they are also extended to other districts. Now, if a larger area of these forests are separated then many of these problems would be automatically solved. Most of the people in our district are not fully aware of these concessions. Only the other day I had a letter from the patel of a village stating that he was unaware of

any concessions and asking me to supply him with copy of them. These notifications regarding the concessions are simply printed in the District Gazettes and *Fort St. George Gazette* and they are never made known to the people. Further, Madam, these people are not allowed to remove leaves from classified trees. And every possible tree is classified. I find in all 34 classes of trees have been taken as classified trees. If one goes round a forest, it would be difficult to come across a tree which is not classified. That only shows that the department is working without any relation to the needs of the people.

"Then, again, wherever the forest line comes, the people are not allowed to enjoy their kumki privileges. I shall explain what is meant by this. For certain private lands in my district a margin of 100 yards is allowed and the owners of the lands are allowed to take leaves, etc., from these lands. But now the owners are prevented from enjoying the kumki privileges wherever the forest line comes near the land. This is another question which the proposed committee should inquire into.

"There is also a great scarcity of labour in the interior parts of the district where there are these forests, which are becoming more and more dense. Malaria is increasing by leaps and bounds and I wish to place certain facts before the House regarding this. The people find that cultivation is not a paying proposition and conditions of life in almost all the villages adjoining the reserves are becoming almost intolerable. The census statistics of 1911 and 1921 go to show that the population in such areas are distinctly declining. The decrease in population is due to the best of my knowledge to the increase in the density of the forests and conditions favourable for the spread of malaria. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to the answer to my question No. 411 put at the meeting of the Council on the 19th March 1927 (page 509 of the report), which shows that the number of patients treated for malaria in the medical institutions of South Kanara district rose from 22,570 in 1922 to 59,183 in 1926. It is not a casual increase. The figures show that the increase has been steadily going on and serious attention should be bestowed on the matter.

"Then, there is the question of roads and pathways passing through these forests. People are not allowed to cut the undergrowth on either side of these nor do the department themselves do it. In certain roads carts cannot pass in the night on account of the fear of tigers. There are various other matters like the granting of licences for hunting, the question of the use of water going to waste in the forests but which could be fruitfully utilized by the ryots. And now, I ask, what is the result of all this policy of the Forest department. I would only ask whether the net profit made by the department warrants all the trouble undergone by the people. In spite of the fact that the department has been working since 1882, i.e., for over half a century, if you take the forest report of any year in any district or range it will be found that a considerable portion of the revenue is from the grazing fees. Is it the main object of the Forest department to make money out of grazing fees? In my own district the department has been working at a loss in spite of the existence of 800 square miles of area and splendid forests. The income for 1926–27 is Rs. 2,00,376 and expenditure Rs. 2,58,061. Loss Rs. 57,685.

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"To some extent, it cannot be denied that the people also have not been using the privilges given to them fairly. This is a matter worth investigation by a committee. Considering all things it is imperative that a committee of this House, or some committee commanding the confidence of this House and consisting of its members should be appointed to consider this question in all its aspects and see if the forest policy cannot be altered and overhauled entirely? In the last few months, some other Government in Northern India also have appointed a similar committee to consider their forest policy, though I do not now remember the name of the province. I have not exaggerated the grievances, I have mentioned. I have verified them personally and I hope that the Government would accept this resolution and that the hon. Members would give their support. The question is one of life and death for the people. Let the Government take note of it!"

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Madam, Deputy President, I have 12-45 p.m. great pleasure in seconding the resolution of my friend from South Kanara. The Forest Act is a very bad Act; it is one of the Acts that have been grinding down the ryot. I belong to a district, as is so well known to the members of this House, that abounds in forests and Forest officers. The Forest Act is so exclusively repressive that its administration has been very badly done. I concede that some restriction is necessary if our forests have to be conserved. I have no hesitation in saying that a law has to exist on the subject. But the existing law is so entirely repressive that the administration of it has called for a great deal of comment on the flooor of this House and elsewhere. I have myself been responsible for a number of questions and the present Law Member is aware how answers were given to me, when he was on this side of the House. The forest policy of the Government has been stated in the Appendix to the Forest Code of India. I shall give one or two extracts from that particular publication so that I may bring home to the hon. the Law Member what exactly has to be done in the matter: 'The sole object with which the State forests are administered is the public benefit. The constitution and preservation of forests involves greatly restriction of rights and regulations of user. These restrictions and regulations are justified only (I want this to be noted) when the advantage gained by the public is great.' Again, 'the needs of communities dwelling on the margins of forest tracts consist in small timber and fuel and fodder, grass for cattle and edible forest produce for their own consumption. Every facility should be afforded for the full and easy satisfaction of the needs of the ryot. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction.' I challenge the department to say that they are following this policy in the administration of forests, at any rate in my district. These aims are observed more in the breach than in the fulfilment. Every possible obstacle is put in the way of the ryot. Only recently there was a case of such restraint in my district. Take the question of agricultural implements. The department has consistently followed a policy of restricting the right of the cultivator to get his agricultural implements freely. There are thirteen depots in Kurnool East. Of these thirteen to a question of mine the reply came that only five stocked anything at all worth the name as implements. Out of the five there was one depot which stocked only a few out of eleven varieties I had listed. I learnt later on that the District officer has issued a notification saying that the Forest

department would not manufacture further agricultural implements except on a tender being sent by the cultivator and except to a very limited extent which they have just undertaken. With these restrictions, the ryot is simply helpless.

"My friend raised the question of classification. I concede that recently there has been some change in the Government policy in the matter of classification. Mr. Tireman had influenced the Government policy in the matter of classification, but his influence has also been minimized by the Forest department. Mr. Tireman and Mr. Whitehead made certain recommendations with regard to certain forests in my district. They said that three classes of forests should be established, the second class being reserved for handing over to the ryots at a later stage. But the department turned down the proposal and the Government accepted it. Now it is evident that the Forest department has got certain vested interests which affect the privileges of the subject. The Government cannot ignore the fact. That vested interest is used to the disadvantage of the cultivator. Therefore it is incumbent upon the Government to examine carefully from time to time how far the administration is helpful to the ryot.

"I will only mention another fact, that is, with reference to the boundary line, of the forest reserves. On the floor of the House the hon. the Home Member who was then in charge of forests, gave me information that in my district there were about 250 villages whose village-sites or cultivation area lay within half a mile of reserved forests. The Government accepted at one time in a Government Order that any boundary which was within one mile of the village-site should be removed further, but such removal has not taken place. I have enquired from time to time whether any removal of such boundaries has been done to any appreciable extent, from 1926 onwards. It has been proved on the floor of the House that it has not been carried out. Proposals made by Government officers themselves, high-placed officers and experts, are turned down by the department. The suggestions accepted by the Government itself are not carried in practice and the ryot is put to a thousand and one inconveniences. For instance, under the law, when a ryot is accused of an offence, his cart would be taken away, his bulls would be taken away and other things are taken away and they are not returned for a long time and the cultivator suffers. The low-paid official has power to harass the cultivator to a very large degree. Therefore, I appeal to the House to see that this committee is appointed. The committee is necessary and more than necessary and has been long overdue. I believe the hon. the Law Member will accept this motion and will help to ease the situation which is fraught with very great dangers to the ryots on account of the repressive Act that exists in operation."

Mr. Daniel Thomas :—"Madam, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution brought forward by my friend from South Kanara. It appears to me that the administration of the Forest department is becoming a growing evil. I am acquainted directly with the conditions of forest administration in my own district of Tinnevelly and I am sorry I have to state on the floor of the House that that administration is calculated to give the greatest trouble to the ryots and the people of the district. The southern portion of the district comprises a large area of desert sands. There is no forest, it is only full of thorny shrubs. How this region came to be included

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in the forest area I am not able to understand. It is more or less a misuse of the term. This region need not be reserved as forest but may be left to the administration of the Revenue department. As a matter of fact, the villagers adjoining this arid region graze their cattle there. Recently an order has been passed by the Conservator of Forests taking away the privileges of the ryots to graze their cattle there. I know of a village known as Nalmavadi in Tiruchendur taluk. That is bounded on three sides by wet fields and on one side there is the forest. From the other three sides cattle cannot get in, for, the moment they got in they will be driven by the ryots or caught and taken to the pound. But by the rules of the Forest department they cannot enter by the forest side. The villagers showed me the place and actually demonstrated how the cattle were imprisoned within the limits of the house buildings. The cattle are unable to stir out from the limits of the dwellings of the people of that village. Whereas on the one hand the Government are willing to encourage agriculture and provide facilities for it, on the other, by the administration of the Forest department, the cattle which is the very essence and life blood of the agriculturist, are being starved. The people complain that they cannot maintain their livestock under the present conditions and in the end they will have to give up their agricultural pursuits. That is the position. In the western parts of Tinnevelly there are some hilly regions. The pasturage on the hills is three, four or five miles from the limits of the villages. The ryots have to take a grazing licence for taking their cattle up those hills. Formerly the cattle of these neighbouring villages were allowed to stay over night in those areas. Recently I understand, rules have been passed insisting that the ryot should take his cattle to the pasturage and bring them back to the plains the same evening. So that every day these cattle are made to march four to five miles in the morning and the same distance in the evening.

"Under these circumstances, the ryots complain that it is impossible for 1 p.m.
them to take their cattle to the pasturage and find adequate pasture. It appears to me that it is the duty incumbent upon this House to form a committee to investigate into the conditions under which the Forest department are carrying on their administration, to find out the grievances of the ryots in connexion with the forest administration and to try to find out the means by which any possible damage to the forest areas may be avoided. As Mr. Karant rightly pointed out there are no doubt cases in which the rights conferred upon the ryots are abused, but that is no reason why the whole community of ryots should be made to forego the rights for pasturage. That appears to me a wrong method of procedure.

"As regards the administration of the Forest Act again, there is room for complaint. Recently when I was sitting in a magistrate's court in connexion with my professional business I found two young girls of about eight years brought to the court charged with the offence of stealing forest produce. These girls had while playing near the limits of the forest reserve strayed into the reserve and picked up some பனமட்டை and it is for this that they were charged. They had not even the whole of a *panamattai*, but had only portions of the stalks. The Forest officer who enquired into the case fined each of these two little girls Rs. 4. The department estimated the worth of the articles removed at As. 2 although I believe the actual worth would not be more than one anna and yet, for removing 2 annas worth of articles these two little ragged and starving girls were put before the court as they did

not pay the compensation amount of Rs. 4 per head. I understand that the Magisterial department of the Government is also co-operating with the Forest department in these matters. I learn that a circular has been issued by District Magistrates to all subordinate magistrates that the amount of fine to be inflicted in these cases should not be less than the amount of compensation which the forest officer orders. So that, Sir, the elementary right of courts to judge the penalties according to the circumstances of the cases is taken away by means of circulars of this kind and, even if a magistrate finds that he cannot impose a fine of Rs. 4 he has to impose that fine as his hands are tied. I believe these facts are such as to call for urgent and immediate remedial measures. I therefore heartily commend the proposition of my hon. Friend for the support of this House."

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Sir, I heartily support the resolution of my hon. Friend Mr. Karant. The condition of the ryots has been described by my previous speakers. But coming as I do from the Nilgiris where I have had opportunities of seeing at first hand the difficulties of the ryots, especially the depressed classes who live on the borders of reserved forests, I wish to say a few words. I believe the time has come when a committee should be appointed to go into the question of affording facilities for the ryots. Madam, to start with, I may say that there are forest panchayats in various districts, but even that is denied to the Nilgiris. I do not know the reason why the Nilgiris is excluded from the advantage of having a forest panchayat. In the Nilgiris the Arundhateeyas were enjoying the privilege of getting firewood and building materials free and that is almost denied to them now. The ryots have to wait on the forest rangers for hours together to get permits. Though the value of the permit is only one or two annas the ryots have to wait at the ranger's office for hours together and in consequence lose a day's wages.

" Coming to the plains, I understand, Madam, that the people in the North Arcot district do not get free grazing in the non-rainy season and their cattle have to starve. This is a great hardship.

" Another important thing I wish to mention in this connexion is that many of our depressed classes members who applied for lands to the Revenue department have been told by that department that no lands are available. There are instances in the North Arcot district where our people in large groups applied to the District Collector to disafforest certain forest areas and were told by the Revenue officials that unless all the lands available are exhausted they could not see their way to disafforest lands. From this, Madam, you will see what amount of inconvenience is caused to the poor ryots.

" The next point I wish to mention is that the Forest department does not allow fuel to be carried in headloads. If this is not allowed the fuel in inaccessible places would get spoiled and it will be of no value to anybody. I think the time has come when the Government should see its way to grant free access to our people to the forests to enable them to bring headloads of fuel and sell it for making a living. There are many more instances of hardship caused to our people by the forest administration ; but I do not want to take up the time of the House by enumerating them in detail. I hope the hon. the Law Member will accept the resolution and give facilities especially to the depressed class ryots who are in great difficulty in these matters."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Madam, I wish to say just a few words on one or two points which have not been touched by the hon. Mover. One of the grievances of the ryots against the administration of the Forest department is that the forests in certain areas have been denuded of trees. This denudation robs those areas of sufficient rainfall. An instance in point is the Ceded districts. I wish to urge upon this House the necessity for appointing a committee to enquire into the methods that can be adopted to reforest these areas.

" Another point I wish to mention is about the trouble between the ryots and the watchmen. In the forest areas the watchmen of the Forest department come across innocent and ignorant ryots and in any trouble between them the former has the advantage. This point also ought to be taken into consideration by the committee. One of the best ways of bringing about amicable relations between the ryots and the Forest department is to hand over these forests to forest panchayats. In those parts of the country where there are forest panchayats these difficulties do not exist.

" Another thing to be remembered by the committee is the trouble given to the ryots by the wild animals. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao was speaking about the distance between the villages and the forests. In areas where the villages adjoin the forests the villagers should be given more gun licence. And they should be allowed to go into the forests to chase the animals. With these observations I heartily support the resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Madam, I should like to say a few words on this question. We have heard about a circular issued by District Magistrates to the subordinate magistracy to the effect that they should not levy fines less than the compound fees fixed by the Forest department. I thought that such things have disappeared after the enquiry and report by the Forest Committee. I am afraid I have been living in a fool's paradise. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—' Hear, hear '.) I know that in my district after the abolition of the reserve forests and the constitution of forest panchayats, things are managed on the whole very satisfactorily. The Chief Conservator is a very sympathetic officer and he has been trying to encourage the formation of forest panchayats. But in other districts I see that the ryots are put to considerable difficulties and dragged to court, fined and in default imprisoned. I think the hon. Member in charge knows better than any of us these difficulties of the people in some of the outlying areas where the rules are rigorously enforced. We have been trying to popularize and make people take interest in the forests adjoining their villages. I think the committee ought to be appointed and enquiry made. Madam, for some time no public opinion has been directed against this 1-15
question. The privileges given are being literally taken away and the Forest p.m.
department is encroaching on the rights of the people. All sandy wastes are being brought into the forest area so that fees may be collected from the people, treating them as grazing grounds. The evidence taken by the Forest Committee in Madura and other districts reveals the old state of affairs. On several occasions I had brought these things to the notice of the Government and on every occasion I bombarded the Government, they had to admit several things and finally they appointed the Forest Committee and then promised to carry out the committee's recommendations. How far they have carried out their promise we have yet to see. I have always

found that the officers of the Forest department are hard-hearted when they are face to face with the people. The hon. Mr. Horne, the Chairman of the Forest Committee, was a very hard-hearted man but he was one of the best champions after the committee's enquiry was completed, of the Forest Panchayat system. I have no fear even if a Revenue official is put on the proposed committee. But what is most essential is now to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate as to how the recommendtions of the Forest Committee should be carried out and how far the privileges given to the people originally have been taken away. Of course, the hon. the Law Member, the Member in charge, will see that no circulars are sent to the Magistrates by the District Magistrates according to the old state of things. I hope that the Government will make a statement that they will appoint a committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall be very brief in my remarks. I affirm everything that has been said about the policy, the repressive policy and the destructive policy of the forest administration. I admit that the Forest department has done a lot in conserving these forests and also in regeneration. But I am sorry to remark that in this conservation and regeneration the Government want to ignore the effect of exuberant growth of useless shrubs which tend to increase the malaria and also the increase of wild animals. That fact is very much to be observed. These forests while attracting moisture also absorbs it and the district officer had to admit it. The tanks and wells in villages which used to be with plenty of water are now completely dry. These forests have not increased the rain but they have absorbed the moisture and tended to make the fields and other places in the villages dry. I would mention that in a village—of course the hon. Mr. Moir knows these villages—where the people spent some eighty thousand rupees for building a church they are now unable even to repair the church. Such is the condition of poverty in villages. Places where there used to be green orchards are now filled with wild animals. It is from these villages we used to get our ghee. At present we can hardly get even the required quantity of ghee for our requirements. There were tens of thousands of cattle in the village of Hospet and in two other villages in the neighbourhood. At present there are not more than three hundred head of cattle. We went from village to village and we found most of the cow-sheds empty because all the cattle had been carried away by wild animals. What is the remedy? I put questions in the Council and I had talk with the hon. the Home Member about the looseness and the extravagance of the department, pointing out that this Government has been a slave to certain formulas and antiquated ideas which render it impossible for the people in the villages to get on with their cultivation. Now it has been proposed that many of these useless forests should be handed over to the panchayats—under what department—under the Revenue Department, the Collector or the tahsildar who are not sympathetic to the people. These tahsildars are very regular in collecting the rent. But they are rarely so in regard to the villagers' happiness and contentment. So I would place panchayats under the administration of the Development Department. I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Development is not here. The Ministers and Members in charge of the Agricultural Department or the Revenue Department ought to be here. If the hon. the Revenue Member had been here, I would have warned him that

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there will be a time when people will refuse to pay their taxes because of the hardships caused by the forest policy of the Government. When I toured round these villages with a District Forest Officer the villagers came to us and spoke thus: 'If you do not remedy our grievances we are not going to pay the tax. What are these forests for? They are simply absorbing the moisture and nothing else; only destruction is going on here by wild animals and nothing else; so if you do not remedy our grievances we will not pay taxes; and we are prepared to face the contingency.' This threat was expressed in the presence of the District Forest Officer again and again. I am sure the hon. the Law Member who has visited almost all the forests will realize what would be the terrible consequence of continuing the present forest policy. These District Forest Officers generally have no heart for villagers. I am sorry also to observe that the Revenue Department is siding with the Forest Department. I hope the Agricultural Department would come to our rescue. I would not place the administration of useless forests with the village panchayats under the Revenue Department. If the administration is transferred to the Revenue Department it will be nothing short of a transfer from King Log to King Stork. So for the benefit of humanity this resolution should be carried and the forest policy of the Government reformed in human interests."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—" There is some amendment to this motion. It is already lunch time. The amendment was just handed to me and I will read it. It is left to the House to allow it or not. The amendment runs thus:—

" 'Between the words "province" and "in regard to" in line 4 of the resolution *insert* the words "including proprietary forests into which the Madras Forest Act is extended.' "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I had no notice of this amendment. Forests in the proprietary areas are on a different footing from those directly under the Government."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—" The amendment is not in order."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

XVI

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, RAJAHMUNDRY.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely,

> '*the question of recent negotiations and the interest that the Government have taken in the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry.*'

" Sir, this question has come before this House more than once. But unfortunately matters have not advanced a bit. At the time of the budget debate I brought forward this matter before this House and I levelled two or three charges against the Government for which the hon. Mr. Moir was very cross with me and challenged me to repeat those accusations outside this

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House. Fortunately for me the accusations I brought against the Government have turned out to be true in the meanwhile. I stated at that time that it was the desire of this Government to sell away that paper mill to an European firm and during the recess of the Council we read in the papers that negotiations were going on through an Indian gentleman. But really an European firm was interested in the matter. In the end the Carnatic Paper Mill is going to benefit an European firm. If my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, proves that the statement made by me is incorrect or wrong nobody will be more glad than myself. The real intention of this motion is to induce the Government to help this industry, to help it to any extent and to show to the people that industries like this will be helped by the Government. It will, in the end, prove profitable to this country. I shall be glad to hear that from the hon. Mr. Moir. I make these statements not for the purpose of bringing accusations against the Government.

"This company was formed in the year 1920 with the object of starting an indigenous industry with a capital of about 20 lakhs of rupees. Only a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was collected from the people especially Andhra gentlemen who were enthusiastic in supporting this industry. They actually paid Rs. 15 lakhs. Unfortunately that money was not sufficient at that time to complete the machinery and to put the mill in working order. Naturally they thought of nobody else but the Government to help them under the State Aid to Industries Act. They asked for a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs with which they wanted to start the business. At that time they had a debt of Rs. 4 lakhs. If the whole of that amount had been lent to them in the year 1924 when the application was made for the loan and if they were allowed to manage the industry, they would have paid more urgent and pressing debts at that time and would have started the business. The business would have prospered very well by this time. Unfortunately the Government granted only a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs and stated that the whole of that amount should be paid to the creditors of the mill. They did so in anticipation of getting the remaining two lakhs of rupees in a very short time so that they might start the business. The application has been pending with the Government from the year 1925 up to this date and the loan has not been granted. More than once questions were asked in this House whether that loan would be granted and the reply that was given was that the matter was under consideration. The matter has been under consideration for the last three years and the interest itself has gone to the extent of a very large sum. In the end they thought of taking possession of the mill. Negotiations are going on now and some say that they have been completed. The hon. the Minister for Development assured us that the negotiations for sale are not yet completed and are under consideration still. That is a very fortunate state of things. If the Government really want to help this company, we request the Government to fulfil their promise made in the beginning, to advance some more money and to put the mills in working order. If the Government buy some shares they are not likely to lose the money. It is stated now that Government themselves cannot manage the business if they take it up now. I do not know whether the Government would make such a confession in this case. It is stated that this Government can manage industries very efficiently. There is nothing on earth they cannot manage. All that is required to put this paper mill in working order is money. This Council will not in any way stand in the way of the Government helping this industry and putting it on a business footing ; they can

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then hand it over to the people ; or they may induce the shareholders to pay more money and to clear the debt. They say now that they are not going to pay more money to this concern. At one time they said that this business was a paying one ; they have already paid seven lakhs of rupees. If the Government say that they cannot pay any more money it would be a very unsympathetic attitude and the only inference that can be drawn from that is they do not want to help this industry. If they paid the sum of seven lakhs of rupees knowing that the industry was not going to pay, it is an admission on the part of the Government that they did not care for public funds. I do not think the Government would make any such confession.

" There is another point. Before this money was lent they actually sent a paper expert to this mill ; Mr. Thomes, who was then Director of Industries, went up there. Mr. Rait, the paper expert of the Government of India, sent up a report. He studied every point. Regarding the site he said that its selection was satisfactory ; ' raw material, bamboo, can be brought to it by water transport ; water-supply for manufacturing purposes is good and plenty '. After examining the buildings he said that they were well designed and solidly constructed. Speaking of the machinery, he said it was all good, of modern design and quite up to date. The statement was made by the paper expert of the Government of India. He gave an estimate of the profits. After studying the plants and machinery he said that the net profits might be estimated at 9·6 per cent per annum. They are likely to increase very much after some years, after some experience is gained and as the machinery improves. If any other expert was consulted upon the matter subsequently his opinion might be placed before this House.

" There is another point. The paper expert, Mr. Rait, contributed articles to newspapers stating that there was likely to be paper famine in the whole world after some years. He said that, unless the manufacture of paper from bamboo was encouraged, it would be very difficult to meet that situation. This paper industry requires a helping hand because the Tariff Board have fixed a tariff duty on paper coming from outside. The Tariff Board went into the question of the Carnatic Paper Mill also. They fully investigated the matter and they stated in their report : ' The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, the only limited company in India, is trying to manufacture paper from bamboo and as the future of the paper industry in this country depends mainly upon the utilization of bamboo as the primary raw material, the paper mill should be granted a special subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs.' That is what the Tariff Board says. Since matters have come to this plight on account of the expectation held out to the shareholders that the Government was going to give them two lakhs more to enable them to run the concern, all that we ask the Government is to be pleased to give a further loan, to manage the whole thing and to put the mill on a working footing. Then the shareholders may be induced to pay more money. They will be encouraged to buy more shares. Then the debt due to the Government will be wiped out and the shareholders will reap some benefit. Instead of that, if this concern is sold to whomsoever it may be, the shareholders will lose all the money they have put into this concern which is about 15 lakhs of rupees. The Government also are likely to lose much money. Because it is said in the papers—and my hon. Friend will correct me if I am not right—that the whole concern is going to be sold for about four lakhs. That means that the Government would lose 2-45 p.m.

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about two or three lakhs including interest. That this bargain is a suspicious bargain could be inferred from what I have stated. Even in the case of concerns worth a few thousands, big advertisements are made to attract people, as for instance, in the case of the Ink Factory which was worth only a few thousand rupees. In this case the concern is worth about Rs. 20 lakhs; and yet we do not see any advertisement regarding its sale, or any demand made on the shareholders to pay up the money within a certain time-limit and informing them that if they do not pay it within that period, the concern would be sold or that the mortgage obtained by the Government would be transferred to some other person or firm. These things ought to have been done; but they have not been done. Some person, an Indian purely in name, hailing from some place and having connexions with some European firm abroad, is entering into the transaction, it is said, and negotiations have been closed or are about to be closed. It seems that one gentleman appeared at the mill premises one day at Rajahmundry and took an inventory of the articles and he was making statements, that the whole concern was purchased by a firm of which he was the agent and that the shareholders would not get anything. So, there is every reason to think that negotiations are going on, if they have not been closed, to sell the whole concern or at least to transfer the right that the Government have acquired, to some European firm. So it is stated in the papers. It is also said that the experts are on their way to India to take up the job and work the mill. I that calamity happens, the shareholders will lose about Rs. 15 lakhs and the Government also will lose a portion of their money. The wishes of the Council that some more money should be lent to the concern in order to encourage an industry like this should have been inferred by the hon. the Finance Member. Mr. President, I request the hon Members of this House through you to help the poor shareholders in this matter and to save an indigenous industry from complete ruin."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" Sir, the idea with which this adjournment motion has been tabled for this day is, as the hon. Member for East Godavari has stated, not so much with a view to bring home to the Treasury Bench that all our fears have been realized in this matter, but it is really with a sincere and genuine desire to see that the industrial life of the Andhra country, so far at any rate as the inhabitants of the Kistna, Guntur, Godavari and Vizagapatam districts are concerned, is not brought to a state of desperate helplessness. In the year 1920, there was a call for subscribing for this concern and I may say that people ran with great enthusiasm and subscribed to the extent of about Rs. 15 lakhs. Subsequently, buildings were constructed, lands were bought at a very great cost and a huge establishment was entertained, but at a particular stage it was not found possible to get on with the enterprise. A loan was applied for but it was not given at the opportune moment. The debts of the concern increased and then a loan was granted by the Government; even that was ordered to be spent towards the discharge of the previous debts. Another loan has been awaiting its fate all these three years and the loan has not been sanctioned up to now. Fears are entertained by the people—I think the fears ought to a certain extent be correct —to the effect that the Government were going to transfer their mortgage rights. Mr. President, so far as the State is concerned, the mortgage rights of the State are much wider in their implications than those of the ordinary

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mortgagee, because as you are aware, Mr. President, the State has got the right of foreclosure, and there are also other advantages which the State has got, which the ordinary mortgagee has not. And if the State is really going to transfer its mortgage rights as it is feared, what is going to be the fate of the poor shareholders, I ask? The House should consider this aspect of it. Nearly 5,000 of the shareholders will be left in the lurch. This will have a rather deleterious effect on the whole country. An indigenous industry has been started and a number of people have sunk their money in it, and at a time when it is in a precarious condition, the State does not come to its aid; but on the other hand, it cares more for its own money and wants to make as much money out of the transaction as possible, leaving the shareholders to their own fate. There is absolutely no use of making high pretensions. At the same time, Sir, I am not unaware that the Government have not omitted to lay down a policy to the effect that the State is not prepared to take up any commercial enterprise. But I may say that if the State now takes up this enterprise as an experimental measure—it is not a commercial enterprise—it will not be going in competition with rival private firms. What we are anxious is to see that at this juncture, the State takes up the concern and runs it putting some more outlay on it. If once the people in the country see that paper is actually manufactured in the mill, the balance of amount now found to be necessary will be forthcoming from the people without much trouble. I can assure the Members of the Treasury Bench that if they take up the concern in their own hands, it can be worked successfully. Let them say that paper is being manufactured in the mill and let them show some production at least; that is sufficient to inspire the people to come forward and to infuse some confidence in them. Let the Government justify their pretensions that they are for the industrial advancement of the people, by taking up this industry. If only they take up the enterprise, put some more capital into it and show that it is capable of being worked successfully, money will be forthcoming from the shareholders and then the enterprise will take care of itself. So far as the State Aid to Industries Act is concerned, I submit there is nothing in it justifying the present policy of the Government not to take up any enterprise. I have more than once read statements on behalf of Government to the effect that they are not inclined to take up big enterprises; but there is absolutely nothing in the State Aid to Industries Act prohibiting them from doing so. If really that Act has got behind it any idea of the State coming to the help of indigenous industries, I submit that this is the only proper occasion for the Government to do so and to justify their attitude towards indigenous industries."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by my Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami. A charge used to be levelled against the Government very often that as they are a foreign Government, not interested in the people of the country, they were somehow or other managing to kill the indigenous industries of the country. Of course it is being said by them that it is not really the case. But this incident described by Mr. Swami clearly proves the charge; we find here the same step-motherly affection shown to this industry. If the Government had not come forward with the statement that they would help the industry, the shareholders themselves who wanted to manufacture paper to replace the great quantity of foreign paper that was being imported into this country, would

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have seen that the people themselves came forward with the necessary funds. The Government however stepped in and gave an inadequate amount, and even with that inadequate amount they did not allow the shareholders to begin work. Their hands were tied, and the Government ordered that the previous debts should be cleared first, they themselves acquiring the right to foreclose. Every man in the country could not be expected to know the real intentions of the Government, and so everybody thought that the concern would not be stopped after the Government had granted the loan. But if we analyse the facts given by Mr. Swami, we find that instead of giving the loan at the proper time, the Government gave it very late and they gave only a very inadequate amount. The company wanted an irreducible minimum of Rs. 6 lakhs and not Rs. 4 lakhs; but Government did not pay it at the right moment and for the right purpose. They gave Rs. 4 lakhs in order to clear off the previous debts, and from time to time small amounts for the payment of huge salaries to the unnecessary staff employed to look after the factory. After all, they have wasted the Rs. 6 lakhs now; and now there is a proposal not only to ruin the industry, but to throw away the capital put in by the shareholders and the public finances to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs, by foreclosing the concern and selling it away for a pittance. It was expected that the materials would be worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. The mill was inspected by the Director of Industries and he gave out that the machinery was worth about Rs. 10 or 11 lakhs. Then, the buildings erected for the mill were estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs and the machinery was also stated to be suitable for the industry. All these things are now going for a song in the market; why? On account of the attitude of the Government, and their interference with the concern; and by their not helping it at the proper time, they have created an impression in the country that this paper mill will not be successful here. How can you expect the country to go in for such a paper mill which has been so much maligned and spoiled by the Government? Had they given the Rs. 2 lakhs also at the time when they gave the Rs. 4 lakhs in the first instance, certainly the factory would have been working now. Even now, it would be a suicidal policy, it would be a waste of public finances, if they think of closing it.

3 p.m. "The very buildings and machinery are worth more than twenty lakhs. The buildings are situated in one of the most suitable places for a paper factory. And what is the nature of the paper industry in this country? There is no large paper industry except one or two small ones and even the Tariff Board which enquired into all the industries that required protection and State aid said that the paper industry was one of those which stood in need of protection. The Tariff Board inspected this factory and said that some aid should be given to it. But the Madras Government allowed the concern to go to ruin just for want of two lakhs to make concern work but paid the amount subsequently to pay the staff to look after the concern. These few lakhs could easily be found from the public finances when we see that far bigger amounts are found for other purposes.

"Now, with regard to the capacity of the Government to work such industrial concerns, the Madras Government think that they are adepts in all such matters. They had a pencil factory, they had a jam factory and they had other factories; they bought a trawler and other things and employed experts in catching fish. They wanted experts from European countries even to bring the machinery to India. After so much money has been spent, it was found that the

machinery was not suitable for work in India. On the other hand, here is a factory in which the people of the land have invested sixteen lakhs ; here is an industry which if started and encouraged would be one of the most promising ones. And in order to start work the people approached our Government to give a loan of six lakhs out of the public funds ; the Government grudge to give it in the proper time and in the proper way. Now, some day or other they will come to the Council to write off those Rs. 2½ lakhs which they have given after selling away the factory for a small sum. The Government sent their experts to inspect the factory and they said that the machinery and buildings were all right, and yet the Government, as you know, is grudging to help such an important big industry by investing two or three lakhs of theirs in it. Some of us who are working in the Finance Committee often see that proposals for the creation of new posts and new schemes are brought forward and rushed through. The result of all those schemes cannot be said to be quite good, for they are committing the whole Presidency year after year to a recurring expenditure, and the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will in those cases see their way to somehow or other help such schemes. But with regard to an industry which is quite necessary for the country and in which the people have already sacrificed sixteen lakhs, it is very deplorable that the Government should not come forward with the necessary help not only to bring up the industry but also to safeguard the money invested by the people and by themselves. Now, they sent their experts to the factory to inspect and they had all the machinery and buildings inspected. What do the experts say ? They say that the machinery is in working order. Then, why do they grudge to invest a few more lakhs ? It would be deplorable if the Government do not come forward with their help as otherwise they would be depriving the country of one of the primary industries in which money was sunk by 5,000 subscribers to the extent of 16 lakhs. Not only that. All the money given out of the public finances so far will be wasted if the Government do not take proper care to invest further the necessary amount and make the concern run."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, I think some of my hon. Friends have weakened their case by throwing the whole blame on the Government. I have carefully listened to the speeches made on the floor of this House in this connexion, and it seems to me, Sir, that in this matter the Government are free from any blame. Some gentlemen wanted to start this paper mill ; shareholders came in, money was collected, a company was formed which applied to the Government for help under the State Aid to Industries Act. And actually we are told that four lakhs were sanctioned by the Department of Industries. Afterwards, there was a slackening, perhaps of enthusiasm. But whose mistake was that ? From my experience, I think that we ourselves, our own countrymen, are often to blame in these matters. Perhaps due to jealousy, or some divisions, or some intrigues or some other causes a scare was created, and money was not forthcoming. So, under the circumstances, the proper course would have been for the shareholders to apply to the Government sharp and request them to save the company. As for the Government, if they delayed, it was not altogether their mistake. Are not the Government the custodian of the taxpayers' money ? They have advanced four lakhs already and they are asked to advance more. Certainly, prudence requires that they should go into the matter very carefully, consider

it from a business point of view, not speculate but test and see whether by a careful rearrangement, the enterprise could not in the long run be made to pay, and become profitable to the shareholders and the Government to the extent of the latter recovering its share. Therefore I have made my position clear that Government are not to blame. Even now, at this stage, what we can do is to request Government to investigate the matter and try to float the business, so that after some time it may attract more shareholders and find its way to become a paying concern. The proposal made by the Government to sell it away to a firm is resented. Well, here I may suggest as an alternative course, that instead of the Government selling this to a private firm they may hand it over to the Department of Industries, continue it for some time, taking out of the profits earned what is necessary to pay the experts and others, and after it has become a paying concern they may then of course think of handing it over to an indigenous body. That would be a constructive proposition. And for this we should solicit the support and sympathy of Government. Now, here is an enterprise which certainly affects vitally the interests of a large number of Indians. As Tacitus says what affects some people cannot be a matter of indifference to others. It is as an Indian that I wish to advise my hon. Friends that they should not waste their time and energy in attacking the Government, but rather be wise and prudent, take up the blame on themselves and request the Government to extricate them out of this muddle. The only way in which the Government can help them is to ask their Director of Industries to see whether this cannot be worked successfully like so many other enterprises which are under the supervision of the department. Then, there is a likelihood, nay, there is a certainty of this company being made a paying concern. If by employing experts and finding money for them out of the profits of the company it can once more be floated, then by all means it is very desirable that this should be done. When Government thinks that certain improvements have been made, that other improvements are possible, that a very good object lesson has been taught and that people are willing to take up the burden, they can hand over the whole concern to them. So, with these suggestions, Mr. President, I wish to resume my seat."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, coming as I do from a part of the country which is in the vicinity of this mill, I feel thankful to the hon. Member who has just spoken for the sympathy he has extended to us as an Indian, and for the kind suggestions he has thrown both for the Government and for the Opposition to consider. I hope the same expression of thankfulness will be forthcoming from my hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench. This is a concern as regards the prospects of which there is no doubt. Even the pulp, if it is manufactured from the bamboo and sold, will make it a paying concern. The only trouble was that the concern could not get all the working capital it wanted in time, and there were other troubles also as was well known to the Government and to all the persons concerned, the internal troubles, the domestic troubles which were more formidable than the external troubles. At this juncture—I do not know whether I am putting any blame on the Government—we expected much sympathy from the Government. The Government stepped in not to help but to lend money on such terms as you know, and they insisted on those terms at a time when the company

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directors could not pay them the money. Then it was that the suggestion was made on the floor of this House and doubts were created in the minds of those who were concerned in the working of the mill, that the Government might sell it to a foreign firm, whether English, German, Japanese, Chinese or any other, but not to an indigenous firm or an Indian. The language with which this suggestion was clothed was not acceptable to some members on the Treasury Bench, and down came not a shower of rain but pouring torrents of anger for which there was no occasion. Now, the after-events have fully justified that the apprehensions of some members, especially those of my hon. Friend from Godavari, were not without some foundation.

"Now, we are on the eve of this concern being left into the hands of a foreign firm. That is the situation, and what is the duty of the people, what is the duty of the members of this House, and what is the duty of the Government? Now, this is a test case for the Government and for my hon. Friend the Development Minister. Is the Government going to develop the possibilities of this industry in this Presidency? If so, how? Now, they are spending so many lakhs of rupees on soap factories, pencil factories, fruit-preserving factories and ink factories, some of them good, some indifferent, some failures, and they say these are all on trial. But this is more than a trial. The trial has already been made by indigenous effort. The trial has passed the stage of doubt. It has taken the place of a promising concern.

"It lacks finance and are the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister going to finance it and work it as a Government concern? I can assure the hon. Member if he has still any doubts in the matter, that even if the mill is not able to manufacture paper, by the manufacture of pulp alone and exporting it to other countries, it will be a paying concern. As far as the raw materials are concerned, the forests near Godavari will supply them and they can be floated down the river. There is every possible facility for this concern and if the Government are in earnest it can be made into one of the most flourishing concerns in the whole of India. The paper produced will compare favourably with the best paper in the foreign countries. What is due to the Government is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees—I think that is what is due to the Government—or 7 lakhs of rupees. That is nothing for a concern of this description where shares worth Rs. 15 lakhs are already sunk. Government may try this concern for a year. This is a test case to see whether the Government is going to extend its hand of co-operation. With this appeal I heartily support the proposition of Mr. Swami." 3-15 p.m.

*Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should not have intervened in this debate but for the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. To him, it does not matter what Government is in power, whether it is Justice or Swaraj; it will always be a Ma-bap Government, a fatherly Government, an infallible Government. He is so complacent that he always sits on that side of the House and never on this side. To him Government can never be at fault. With that attitude of mind he finds a comfortable place on the other side. Now I want to make a concrete suggestion. Let the Government take this concern on hand and work it in a businesslike manner. Let them not work it in a reckless and unbusinesslike manner in which they have been managing their industrial concerns like the Russellkonda Mill, their ports and projects, not to speak of the Mettur project.

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(Laughter.) Let them take this on hand and carry on the work with the co-operation of the people. This loan was given under the State Aid to Industries Act. I have more than once remarked that this Act instead of aiding industries is obstructing their growth. Section 9 of the Act has been found to be defective and there are many other defects in the Act. Though the Government in the Transferred half may be anxious to amend it they will never mend it. Because the Ministers find themselves quite incapable of doing anything. They are in the hands of the Reserved half and they can't do anything to develop the industries of India. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission are thrown to the winds and I do not know how far the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission will be carried out.

"I wish to suggest one thing. The Board of Industries on whose recommendations the loans are sanctioned have never been in touch with these industries. They ought to be made responsible for the proper conduct of these industries; they ought to see that the best methods are adopted and that they are managed on business lines. The money that they recommend to be granted to the industry must be utilized properly and a sub-committee of the board might be made to investigate the causes if an industry does not succeed. As a member of the Board, it is my duty as much as the duty of every other member and of the Government to enquire into the causes of the failure and suggest remedies. A committee of the board or a committee of the Council itself should be appointed. It need not be a big committee; three business men may go into the matter and report to us as to what should be done."

*Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I rise on this occasion it is not so much to allocate the blame among the Government, the shareholders and the directorate or to criticise either but simply to bring to the notice of the Government the feeling in this country. They feel that this is the only such concern in the whole of India and as such it ought not to be given up at this stage either in the hands of European firms or even in the hands of inexperienced Indian firms. It is for this purpose that this motion has been brought forward. If this concern is not properly worked, the result will be very discouraging and give a set-back to the industrial progress of the country. This concern has been looked forward to not only by the shareholders, not only by the people of Northern Circars who have mainly contributed to the capital of the concern, but also by the people of the whole Presidency that it should be worked up by the Government to begin with, as an experimental measure, so that it might be taken up by private agencies. Conditions for a successful working of this concern exist and it is up to the Government to take it up and work it or at least extend its sympathy by the grant of a further loan. As the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswani Udayar put it, Government should no doubt take care of the finances of the country, but is not this House the representative of the people and the guardian of the interests of the tax-payers? This House is prepared to risk this amount. This is not a mere speculative concern. Rightly or wrongly Government have taken upon themselves the task of making experiments in the direction of the industrial regeneration of the country and this is a good opportunity for them if they are really sincere and sympathetic. The concern is ready to be worked and only working capital is required; unless the Government

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takes it up no more capital will be forthcoming either for this concern or for any other concern for some time to come. Very disastrous results would visit the industrial progress of the country. It is in that view, as a representative of the tax-payers, I ask my brother elected representatives in the House to be prepared to risk not four or five lakhs but even ten or fifteen lakhs if necessary on this concern, believing that a successful working of this concern will confer very great advantage on the country."

*Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, as we all know, the paper industry is one of the key industries of this Presidency. It has been stated by several speakers that this Carnatic Paper Mill is the only mill in our Presidency. We have certificates given by paper experts that this concern will be a profitable one. It is situated on the banks of a big river ; there are raw materials in abundance ; there are facilities for transport ; the building is excellent and labour cheap in the surrounding parts. With all these, and at a time when the Government is showing its poverty in paper by using economy envelope (one cover is used several times with the label removed every time) if the Government is not able to run the industry, it only shows that the Development Department is working not as a Development Department but as a destruction department. The Government were putting their hand in the jam factory, in the ink factory, in the Chenat Nair scheme, in the Kerala Soap Institute, in the Russellkonda Saw Mill, and so on and when we read the audit report we only see minus balance of 4 lakhs and 5 lakhs, which all have to be written off. It only shows that the Government is not run on business lines. When it is a question of business it is not profit but loss, but when it is a question of tax-gathering they send all their forces to gather the tax. Now, the people have invested 15 lakhs in a concern believing it to be very profitable, and the Government as money-lenders after taking several mortgages have lent 4 lakhs of rupees. Now, I ask, Sir, what should be the attitude of a benign Government ? Are they to assume the attitude of Shylock and say 'I want the 4 lakhs I have lent or I will foreclose the mortgage and sell it to a Persian or Mede' or are they to care for the 15 lakhs subscribed by the people and come to their rescue ? Let us take an instance that happened during the war. Germany had a blockade ; alizarine and aniline dyes were not coming. Just then a British Dyestuff Corporation was started with several millions capital contributed by Government. Similarly, is this not the time for the Government to come to the rescue of these people ? Going back to 1898, when there was the first Industrial Conference at Ootacamund under the presidency of Sir Arthur Lawley, resolutions were passed that Government should have demonstration undertakings. One of the gentlemen in the Chamber of Commerce objected, and Sir John Morley had to say that Government ought not to put its hand in any commercial undertaking. I do not want them to interfere in any commercial undertaking. In this concern people have invested 15 lakhs and Government has given only 4 lakhs in dribblets on seven mortgage deeds. If only they invest 2 lakhs more as working capital splendid results could be achieved. They could show that pulp is manufactured from bamboo, they could show they could manufacture beautiful papers ; and capital will not fight shy then. They can have their 4 lakhs. Though they have tried a number of industries they have done nothing but showing only lip sympathy. This is the acid test of their sincerity. Is the Government run for the purpose of tax-gathering ?

3-30 p.m.

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram] [5th September 1928

Are they really interested in industries? Let them give a donation of 2 more lakhs and thus support the industry which is in a very critical situation. It can be called the key industry of this country. We have not got paper, and paper to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs and more is imported from Czeckoslavia and other places. Even the Punganur Mills was tried and it is in a very flourishing condition now. So now is the time for the Government to come to the rescue, because the Tariff Board has strongly recommended that this is an industry which ought to be supported. They should show to the people that they are sincere in their professions and are keenly interested in the industrial development of the country."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, with regard to this matter, one has to doubt whether the help given by Government for the development of industries is done with a good motive. If we take the industries that the Government themselves undertook, we find that the industrial institutions over which Government have spent lakhs and lakhs are being closed down one after another. We find that the Coonoor Fruit-preserving Institute was closed, the cannery at Tanur was closed, the Chenat Nair forest exploitation is going to be a failure, the Russellkonda Saw Mill is an utter failure. When we know the history of some of the institutions established by Government to teach and develop industries we have to infer that the motive with which they began is questionable; it is only to make a show that the Government wishes to develop industries. Really they seem to discourage industries. Take, for instance, the Kerala Soap Institute. First its name was Calicut Government Soap Factory. When the name was soap factory they used to get large orders. Then the European Chamber of Commerce came and protested that the production in the Government soap factory was very large and they could not compete with the soap produced in that factory. They secretly and stealthily influenced some of the authorities in the department either to close down the factory or to hand it over to them. Secret negotiations were going on. The factory was started with the object of training students. Though the Institute had existed for about ten years not a single Indian was trained. About Rs. 16,000 was spent for laboratory to train boys in soap-making. Not a single boy was trained till 1926 or 1927. The proposal was to close down the soap factory. The Institute is for producing 1,500 tons of soap per year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is devoting much time to describe the Kerala Soap Institute; he would do well to come to the negotiations regarding Carnatic Paper Mills."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I am only criticising the policy of Government with regard to industries; and I am giving a particular instance which I know well."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot be allowed to dwell too much on the Kerala Soap Institute."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I have to say that the proposed policy of the Government with regard to industries is only a farce. Though the Ministers may profess much sympathy for the development of industries, though it is under a Transferred department, Government do not wish to see our industries develop and compete with foreigners in industrial productions."

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* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The first concrete proposal that is now put forward is that Government should finance and encourage the concern. This was considered last year and was abandoned as impracticable. (A voice : ' Why ? ') I am not going to say anything more now. The hon. the Finance Member may have something to say on the financial and other aspects of the case."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Before I speak, may I ask whether I may be allowed to be the last speaker ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member is not now willing to speak he can resume his seat. I cannot give a guarantee that he will be the last speaker. He may choose his own time. The hon. the Mover of the motion has got the right of reply, and the hon. the Minister has got a right of reply."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The motion before the House raises the question of recent negotiations with the Government in the Carnatic Paper Mill at Rajahmundry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know whether the negotiations belong to his portfolio or the portfolio of the Minister ? "

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I think I may say correctly that they belong to both portfolios. If such negotiations involve financial questions or spending in any way of Government money or recovery of Government money, that will be the concern of the Finance Member."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Opposition any objection to treating this as a subject of the Finance Member and giving him the right of reply ? "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Negotiations must form the subject matter of the Development Department, because it is a matter concerning industries which is in the portfolio of the Development Minister. When negotiations fructify and when there is a possible loss, then it is perhaps for the Finance Member to speak. Nothing is known now whether the negotiations will result in profit or loss."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If I have heard the Minister for Development properly, he said that things are in the same condition as they were some six months ago."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Even six months ago, matters were not so clarified as to make us believe that Government were going to lose."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It would be to the advantage of the House if the Finance Member now makes a speech and gives the final reply before the House gives a vote."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I agree."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I hope you won't make it a precedent for the future. In every department there is always some financial loss involved. But owing to the peculiar nature of the personnel of the Government I have no objection." (Hear, hear.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" And the peculiarity of the subject as well."

3-45 p.m. *The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, on a broad question of this kind, may I know whether it is not open to any Member of Government to speak provided that all members do not speak on a subject that may be raised on the floor of the House ? "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Member in charge can certainly speak."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Provided the hon. the Minister for Development does not speak, is it not open to any Member of Government to speak, on the assumption that he is in charge of the subject ? "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clearly, in this case the question of finance is involved. Without making it a sort of precedent, I said that the Finance Member in this case will have the right of reply as well and the Opposition has agreed to it. This is not a ruling, but only a sort of arrangement."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Suppose the Member in charge falls sick ? "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Another Member will be in charge."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" As I said, the adjournment motion with which we are concerned is the question of the recent negotiations and the interest that the Government have taken in the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry. The hon. Mover began by referring to his observations on the occasion of the last budget debate in which this question was discussed. He referred to the speech which he made on that occasion and stated that the charges which he made on that occasion still stood and then expressed his astonishment at the fact that such charges as he made should produce any heat or indignant comment from the Government benches. That observation was supported by Mr. Anjaneyulu. He also seemed to find something extraordinary in that. Perhaps, Sir, as an exordium to the discussion of this question, I may just remind the House of those charges. I am quoting the hon. Mover's own words : 'My charge in this matter is that Government from the very beginning wanted to destroy this industry altogether.' He proceeded to support that charge by pointing to a condition made in granting the loan. The complaint to-day is that we have not advanced them enough money. He then proceeded in that same speech to make further charges against myself personally. He said 'On account of that failure, this industry and several other industries have also failed, because the people have lost their faith in the industrial capacity of Indians. That is what Mr. Moir, the Finance Member, wanted to demonstrate to the country.' Then he goes on to ask 'What is the Government's aim ?' repeating the same insinuation. 'They want to sell this concern to a European firm and they have got everything ready in regard to this. The Finance Member has got everything ready in his private chest. He has got the necessary opinions also ready. He has got the opinion of a rival concern, the Titaghur Paper Mills, that this mill would not work at all and that it must be sold. I correct myself and say that he has got everything ready in his secret chest and not his private chest.' Then, he goes on to say : 'The new Minister pleads ignorance and I sympathize with his position. I only request him not to play into the hands of the Finance

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Member who wants to sell it to a European firm and destroy Indian industry, but to care for the prestige of Indian industry. The Finance Member wants to destroy the industry and show to the world that Indians are not capable of starting any industry at all, and in that game I only request the new Minister not to join.'

"Now, Sir, on this occasion I do not propose to show any resentment of these charges for the simple reason that when two hon. Members of the House can say that they cannot understand why any member of this House should resent charges of that kind, I can only suppose that they do not mean what they say or that they do not know the meaning of the words which they use. I can only suppose that if I made similar charges against them they would see nothing in them at all to resent. But whatever their conception of the meaning of the words in the charges alleged may be, it is from that basis that the hon. Member from Rajahmundry has moved his adjournment motion. I do not propose to say anything further at present with reference to Mr. Saldanha's speech. I can only say that he has for once gone further than the hon. Member from Rajahmundry in warning Government against that course of action which he deprecates. His speech was one of continuous attack upon Government for their entire incapacity to manage any business concern or industrial concern of any kind whatsoever. And I have no doubt that he will vote against any suggestion from these benches that in our incompetence we should do anything further to foster the industries of this country and this industry in particular.

"Being thus assured of Mr. Saldanha's vote I shall now state the real facts concerning this particular matter. This concern was started, I think I am right in saying, by private enterprise at a time when the State Aid to Industries Act was not in existence and when as far as I am aware there was no suggestion that there should be one. But when the Act came into force this concern came forward with an application for a loan, which, I may say, followed a previous application for a loan when there was no such Act in existence. It is impossible to go through all the long history of this concern, but, if I may say so, throughout its history it became increasingly manifest that there was something wrong. In the first place, it was becoming perfectly clear that the concern had lost the confidence of its shareholders. We were assured that if the Government went to the support of the concern it would create such enthusiasm that the shareholders and others would come forward with any additional measure of support required. Those expectations were defeated. There was no such response. Government had a genuine desire to assist the concern but at the same time it was becoming more and more clear to Government that something more than amateur enthusiasm was required to start and to work a paper factory. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the somewhat optimistic views of the hon. Member Mr. Anjaneyulu, who described the manufacture of paper as a simple matter. On account of this one concern I have had to study a good deal of literature concerning paper and I came to the conclusion that it is an exceedingly technical operation and that as a business concern it is an exceedingly difficult thing to manage. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—'Not for I.C.S. men.') At the same time it was becoming clear that the confidence of people in this concern was evaporating. It apparently offered no attractions to hon. Members opposite."

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Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will be given a chance."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Hon. Members opposite were greatly interested in the success of this concern. They, I have no doubt, used their influence to secure support for this concern. But whatever they did, their efforts were unavailing. And I say, from fresh indication after indication it was perfectly clear that there was something radically wrong with this concern started and commended as a promising venture, that the machinery was not suited for the purpose for which it was intended and that the estimates as to cost and the calculations as to the particular kind of paper for which this machinery was adapted were incorrect. The question of markets had not been properly examined.

4 p.m. " I am not attempting to blame any one in that connexion. These things will happen when amateurs attempt to launch upon enterprises without the necessary knowledge and experience behind them, but the question was whether the Government should take up this concern without going into all these questions and whether they were to go on spending the tax-payers' money on an enterprise the success of which they had great reasons to suspect. And what did the Government do? They did the only thing they could do. They had found out that they could not possibly justify going on with the experience which they had and that an exhaustive examination of the data was necessary. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, who was then the Member for Forests, will very well remember the special steps that we took to investigate the whole question of raw supplies. My hon. Friends the ex-Ministers who held the post of Development Minister from time to time will also remember how we tried to discover and searched throughout the whole of India for expert advice on manufacture and how we failed. We tried from Delhi to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Madras to find out whether there was any possible source of expert advice. It was not our fault that it took so long to take that advice and information, but it was owing to the fact that there were few sources of information available in the whole of India regarding the paper industry."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" A good commentary on your administration! "

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" We secured that advice and it was perfectly clear, from all the information and advice placed at our disposal, that we had no right to attempt to continue the enterprise on amateur lines. There were three courses open to the Government then. One was to attempt to manage a concern of that kind by Government agency. In what respect were this Government in a better position than those who initiated the industry? We never claimed that we knew more than they of the technical side of paper-making. I am willing to confess that. (Cries of 'oh, oh'.) What then were we to do? Wherefrom were we to get paper experts? Were we likely to do anything better with regard to this enterprise than those who initiated it? There was a second course which personally—had no other consideration but that arisen—I should have advocated and recommended to my hon. Colleagues and that was 'Do not throw any more good money after bad but your losses'. But there were considerations which were prominent to

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my hon. Colleagues and myself who hoped, if possible, to save this enterprise and see it started and worked. What we insisted on was that if it was possible to preserve this business we should do so and not concern ourselves over much about the loss of the money we had spent in fostering this industry in this Presidency. If it could not be saved, then we had no option but to drop the matter altogether and sell the buildings and machinery for what they would fetch. We discussed the matter and we came to the conclusion that what was essential was expert management and without that it was impossible for this industry to come into being. Some hon. Members have spoken of it as a going concern ; it never was, but we decided that we should try to find some agency which would work it on the best terms and in such a way that the money of the tax-payer invested in it would as far as possible be recouped. We therefore sought for such expert control in the field of private enterprise. And ultimately we did come to certain terms and those terms I think you well know. They are that certain business interests should take over the Carnatic Paper Mill and that they should pay 4½ lakhs to the Government for their interest in the concern and sink sufficient capital in the concern to make it a reliable concern and as far as is in human power a thriving industry."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" As owners or as lessees ? "

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" They offered to take over our whole interest at that price. We have already had to repay a guaranteed loan to the Imperial Bank on behalf of the concern. When the transactions are concluded the net loss to the Government will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3 lakhs. Personally I think we shall do fairly well, if Government in the end have lost only three lakhs and there is the prospect of this industry being started and run successfully in Rajahmundry.

" That is roughly the history of this concern. I might have saved myself a great deal of trouble on this matter if I had merely said to my hon. Colleague 'Get out of this with as little loss as you can and I shall acquiesce.' I can claim that I have been quite genuine in my desire to save this enterprise, but I was not prepared to spend more and more lakhs of rupees without any hope of doing so. I was however prepared to face a considerable loss on condition that it should be handed over to private enterprise if it offered a prospect of making it a reliable concern and had the capacity and the means behind it. Hon. Members will say how do I know that if it is sold private enterprise it will be worked properly. I need only say this. No one is going to pay 4½ lakhs for the privilege of selling it for what it will fetch. If it were sold, it is doubtful whether it would realize half a lakh. The building will be suitable for no other purpose, and the machinery would be of hardly any value, as mere scrap will hardly pay any one to remove it by rail for conversion at iron works or rolling mills into girders or anything of the kind.

" I have nothing more to say. We have done our best for months to ensure that this enterprise shall be carried on as a going industry and we have attempted to do so with the greatest possible prospect of success while at the same time reducing the inevitable loss to the tax-payer to a minimum."

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" The last speech must have caused great pain to any one who has been listening to what appeared to be an angry speech, evidently dramatically refuting the charges which were never

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met. During my practice as a lawyer, I remember what I did. Whenever I had no case I used to abuse every one including the Judge as far as I could, down to the peon of the Court, the other side vakil and the witnesses and the law-maker. To-day we had the curious spectacle of a responsible Finance Member representing the Madras Government getting up and saying 'You complain against me; I complain against everybody including his predecessor in office, every Member of the Committee appointed under the State Aid to Industries Act, the Expert that gave the opinion and the Director of Industries, and say that the whole money was thrown out.' I may claim I am a business man. I have sunk lakhs and lakhs of rupees in industries and I know as to what is good and bad in a concern and, if there is doubt about the success of a business, I know how to deal with it. We are going to sell a cotton industry in which I have invested lakhs and lakhs of rupees. What has the hon. the Finance Member to whom the hon. the Minister referred us for information told us? Has this mill been sold or not? No answer. If sold, to whom? No answer. Under what terms has this been sold? No answer. Is the question open or not? No answer. My friends asked a simple question, viz., was there any advertisement in the papers offering the business in the open market? No answer.

4-15 p.m. "The hon. the Finance Member grew angry; he is always angry when he has no case. He said that nobody ever came or offered to come. I challenge the other side to say whether they advertised in any place that this particular concern would be for sale. We do not know who have come forward with the offer. He says they are liberal men as they have offered Rs. 4½ lakhs. The Government also in their generosity have agreed to forego Rs. 2½ lakhs. At the beginning of this concern, money came in most readily as in many cases. Both the machinery and the building were ready. The only thing that was required was working capital. Not only has the company spent a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs on building and machinery, the directors have borrowed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to finish the building and machinery. The Government now say 'There is no expert from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, from Himalayas to Cape Comorin.' Without any expert, the hon. the Finance Member says, 'I have come to the conclusion that the mill is not worth a pie now. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs of public money, of poor Indians, of widows has been spent upon this concern. The hon. the Finance Member said that even before this Act was passed this company asked for money. Government have advanced lakhs and lakhs of rupees to planters before this Act was passed. If an Indian Company makes an application for a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the sake of working capital, are they to be blamed? Whatever the intention of the hon. the present Finance Member may be, the intention of the Government could not have been very bona fide if judged by their action. I had the honour of then being a member of the committee that advised the loan. I challenge both the hon. Members on the other side to deny the fact that the members of that committee, including some Europeans and Mr. Thomas, the careful Director of Industries—he is our Collector now—went into the question and all of them approved of the use of bamboos. The Government now say that that bamboo is useless, while the members of the committee said that bamboo was suitable. We had on our tables the raw material necessary for making the paper, the bamboo pulp, and it was considered to be good. We wanted expert opinion. There was Mr. Rait. He said that the building and machinery

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would cost about 20 lakhs. It is on that responsibility that the Members of the Government, who were then occupying those very places opposite, recommended the loan. But the greatest mistake they did was they gave a dose of poison. They did not give the antidote. From the answers given to-day at question time it is clear that the Government will not be liberal in giving loans hereafter. In this particular case the recommendation of the committee was to pay a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs, 4 lakhs for paying off the debt and 2 lakhs for working capital. The Government gave a loan only to repay a previous loan. It was useless as it was going from one Jew to another Jew. The committee wanted that working capital should be given. The company, as well as the committee, were very anxious that a sum of another 2 lakhs should be paid. But the Government in their generosity gave only a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs. Without realizing the difficulty of having no working capital, the Government said that the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs should be paid towards the loan of the company. I started a textile mill in which the very same difficulty was felt. We were able to put lakhs of rupees and erect the necessary buildings and machinery, but we had no working capital. When that was arranged for, the mill began to work satisfactorily. In this particular case more money was not forthcoming as share capital at the time when the mill applied to the Government for a loan. I am sure some European or Indian bankers would have been willing to give a loan. The mill came to the Government because they are supposed to be more liberal; they promised to give expert opinion; they promised to give bamboo at certain concession rates. Therefore the company agreed to take the loan from the Government. The last and strongest dose was given when the Government insisted upon those 4 lakhs of rupees being paid towards the loan and when the Government did not pay anything for the working capital. How can any mill or any factory work under those circumstances? When the Government had once the mortgage deed, the company could not but go to them for additional loans. Therefore the company are in this predicament. They are in the last act of the poison acting on life itself. Whatever might have been meant by the then Finance Member—I do not blame the hon. Mr. Moir, I do not blame anybody now—the action of the present Government is actually stifling this industry. There is no question about that.

"The hon. Member went on saying about the probable results and other things. We are all interested in the probable results of the present action of the Government. I may say that we wanted to start a paper factory in the Nilgiris. The matter of transport gave us some trouble. At that particular time this mill was started and we therefore gave up that idea. The reason why we are asking the Government to take a proper action is because Indians are entitled to expect millions of rupees from the paper industry. Can anybody expect in the circumstances in which the Government deal with this factory that paper factories are likely to grow up hereafter in this particular Presidency? Take the case of the glass factory on the Beach. I lost thousands of rupees by it. Because the Government subsidised it, I took up shares in it largely. It came to nothing. No man, not even I who is prepared to invest large sums of money on factories, would invest money hereafter on glass factories.

"We are interested in this paper industry. Let not the Government proclaim to the world that no paper industry in the Madras Presidency can

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prosper. I put the question again. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will have a right of reply. Under what circumstances can this company dream of any good by the Government losing Rs. 2½ lakhs? Here is a specific question. I am one of those who think that matters should not be delayed even one day. I know that the machinery will become rusty. I do not therefore want that even one day should be lost. If the negotiations are completed, there will be no necessity for making any speeches at all. If there is a chance of life or ray of hope any way, let the sale be advertised, let it be advertised in this country and in other countries and let us see if anything would come out of it. The hon. the Finance Member waxed eloquent upon his good nature and upon the great good he has done to the country. He said that he had saved this mill from death. I doubt it very much. Some person or other, I am sure, will work the company in any case. They cannot transport the machinery to Birmingham to be used in some other way. As a concern it must go on. Is it not a standing asset of this company that the Tariff Board recommended a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as subsidy? The whole thing is a mystery now. Do this Government think that the Tariff Board consists of fools? Does the Tariff Board consist of people who know nothing? Are the Tariff Board members amateurs, incompetents and fools? The hon. the Finance Member is very liberal in blaming everybody else. I am asking in earnest. Did this Government take any interest whatever in that line? Did they go to the Government of India and ask them to give this Government Rs. 10 lakhs? This amount could have been very easily realized from them. No attempts were made in that direction. If they made a request and it was not complied with, did they ask the official representatives from this Presidency in the Legislative Assembly as well as in the Council of State to put interpellations and interfere on behalf of this Government? Absolutely nothing has been done. The only conclusion that any reasonable man can draw is that this Government, apart from personalities, has taken a wrong view. They have been saying that only Europeans are capable of doing good. I take it that in all important matters concerning our Government the Indian Ministers and even my hon. Friend the Law Member are generally subject to the control of the European Members. That is what we see. It is stated that in the matter of trade and commerce also only Europeans are capable of managing things. I am putting this question in the interests of the shareholders. They asked for a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs but only four lakhs were given. The mill is to be sold now for Rs. 4½ lakhs. To-morrow the hon. the Advocate-General with his legal knowledge will naturally say that not even one pie can be paid out of it to the shareholders. Even the first charge is not met and the whole thing is gone. The shareholders will have no chance. I ask the Government to give the shareholders a chance. I ask the Government in all earnestness whether they would not publish and announce that this property is for sale. Tenders may be called for. I am sure that a number of Indian bankers and some of my European friends will be quite willing to pay Rs. 7 lakhs and more when the cost of the building and machinery in the mill is nearly Rs. 20 lakhs and what is more the Tariff Board have recommended that a subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs might be paid to this concern. It is most unfortunate that this Government should say that our proposal is not to their satisfaction. I tell them to give us an opportunity and not to consider us unreasonable. By so doing the shareholders may get something. I am not very hopeless. The Government have been running the

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Kerala Soap Factory ; I got some samples of the soaps and perhaps it is one way of advertising. All that I say is that while Government have been spending a lot of money on various new industries they must be prepared to show some sympathy to this one indigenous industry in this province, and therefore, if they are really in earnest in what they say, they must show it by their action." 4-30 p.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I move that the question be now put."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the House do adjourn."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes—40.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
3. Mr Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, T. Adinarayana Chetti.
7. ,, P. Anjaneyalu.
8. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
9. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
12. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
14. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
20. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
21. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
23. ,, P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
27. ,, V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
28. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
29. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
30. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar
31. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
32. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
36. ,, P. Siva Rao.
37. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
38. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
39. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
40. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes—30.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A McG. C. Tampoe
14. ,, C. W. E Cotton.
15. Mr. V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
20. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. K. Krishnan.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, Daniel Thomas.
27. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
28. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
29. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
30. Mr. W. O. Wright.

Neutral—18.

1. Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
3. ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudhry.
4. ,, S. Venkayya.
5. ,, V. Hampayya.
6. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
7. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
9. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
10. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
11. The Raja of Panagal.
12. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
13. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. Khadir Muhidin Sahib.
15. ,, T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
16. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
17. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
18. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 40. Noes 30. Neutral 18.

The motion was carried.

[When the hon. the Ministers rose in their seats against the motion, Dr. B. S. Mallayya cried ' Shame.'

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not in order."]

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the House wish to continue the discussion on resolutions ? "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" We are completely in your hands, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now resume discussion on Mr. Karant's resolution No. 1."

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF THE RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS—*cont.*

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in giving my support to the resolution that has been moved with a wealth of information and detail by the hon. Mr. Karant. That of late the Forest department has come in for a large share of adverse criticism, well merited really, admits of no doubt. The grievances of the ryots are really manifold, and all that this resolution wants is the appointment of a committee to investigate into and to report upon the grievances and hardships felt by the ryots, so that ways and means may be devised for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the disadvantages under which they now suffer. It is not necessary for me to go over the ground covered by the hon. Mover. But this much I may be permitted to say for the information of the House, viz., that in my district at any rate there are a number of small forests extending right up to the back side of the habitable portion of the villages, with the result that the cattle tied to one's backyard, the moment they happen to stray into the adjoining forest fields, are seized, impounded and fees are levied. It may be within the recollection of hon. Members of this House that about five years ago the hon. Member from Chittoor brought forward a resolution that the forest area should be outside the one mile radius of the village itself. He brought forward weighty and convincing arguments which will bear any

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amount of repetition. The reason is not far to seek. There is no point in having a forest in the immediate neighbourhood of the village itself and thereafter finding fault with the villagers for allowing their cattle to stray into that forest, prosecute them and ask them to pay penalty in the shape of fees. What was the fate of that resolution? That resolution was carried by the House. What is the kind of reception which the Government, in the plenitude of their wisdom, thought fit to give to it? Till this day, that resolution has not been given effect to by the Government probably from a pecuniary and I may add a parsimonious point of view. That is the kind of treatment which the Government thought fit to accord to a resolution which had for its object the advancement and the amelioration of the conditions of the ryots. I may also say that recently—I do not know who is responsible for it—the Government have embarked upon a policy of disafforesting a large number of forests in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages and throwing them open for assignment to the depressed classes, with the result that the villagers have been deprived of a large number of pasture grounds and large tracts of land which hitherto they were using for the purpose of fuel and manure. That is the kind of hardship which the Government have inflicted upon these poor unfortunate ryots. Moreover, Sir, the extent of pasture grounds has gone down and the grazing fees have gone up and the impounding fees also have gone up; and to add to all these, oftentimes we come across circulars from the District Magistrates for adoption and execution by the subordinate magistrates which lay down certain conditions and fix a certain amount of fees which alone must be accepted as compensation for the purpose of dropping prosecutions in the event of parties coming to a reasonable compromise with the Government. Those are the various hardships which the ryots labour under, and I ask the Government to review their position and to readily agree to the appointment of a committee. I have no doubt that the hon. the Law Member will from his place on the Treasury Bench, say: 'I kept quiet till now just to know exactly the trend of events and the pulse of the House, and I am not perfectly satisfied with the present state of things. I am at one with you, and I agree to the appointment of a committee.' I expect him to make that statement; not a statement of a qualified nature, with some mental reservation and equivocation. The primary concern of every civilized Government must be the welfare of the ryots. It is here that we should put the Government to the acid test of its sincerity and see as to how far they are prepared to go to the rescue of the ryots for the purpose of ameliorating their conditions. With these words, Sir, I beg to support the resolution."

* The hon. the President :—" May I take it that the House is ready for a vote?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Sir, at the outset I may say that I am in perfect sympathy with the aspirations of the ryots on whose behalf my Friend Mr. Karant has moved this resolution. With reference to the general policy of the Government regarding these minor forests, I may say that the policy of the Government is this: that these forests are really intended to be and should be used for the benefit of the rural population, i.e., for the benefit of the ryots. That is the policy of the Government. But in furtherance of that policy, viz, that these minor forests should be used and are really intended to be used for the benefit of the ryot

population, it very often becomes necessary for the Government to lay down certain restrictions. To take just one illustration. As I submitted, Sir, the object of the Government is that these forests should be utilized for the benefit of the ryots; but if the Government lay down no restrictions, the inevitable result will be that each ryot will send all his cattle to the forests, each ryot will take away all the green manure leaves that are available, and ultimately, the ryots themselves will suffer.

4-45 p.m. "I am glad that my hon. Friend Mr. Karant who moved this resolution and many other hon. Gentlemen who followed him admitted more than once that the ryots themselves very often abused the privileges and concessions that are granted.

"Now, my hon. Friend Mr. Karant and those that followed him referred to some special grievances. I was closely following them, and analyzing these grievances, they came to three or four. One of these grievances is that sometimes dwelling houses and lands that are being cultivated are near the reserve boundaries and very often considerable inconvenience arises to those who cultivate those lands and dwell in these houses on account of the vicinity of the reserve boundary. Another specific complaint that was brought forward on the floor of this House this morning was that which referred to the pastures and grazing. A third complaint was with reference to the facilities for obtaining green manure, and a fourth complaint was with reference to the facility for obtaining the timbers necessary for agricultural purposes. And there were other general observations against the administration of this department by the Government generally. In addition to these, there are some special grievances which are not common to all the districts, but which are peculiar to certain districts.

"Now, I may just give a brief reply to some of these. With reference to the inconveniences arising from the vicinity of the boundary of the reserve forests to lands that are cultivated and to dwelling houses, my hon. Friend will remember that a large portion of the reserve forests has now been handed over to the forest panchayats, and they are called ryots' forests. (Some voices: 'The old story'.) May I request my hon. Friends to bear with me and be patient for some time and not jump into my mouth? (A voice: 'You want it evidently'.) I am not going to mind these interruptions. What I was going to say is that out of a total area of reserve forests extending over—I am speaking in round numbers—19,500 square miles, about 3,500 square miles have been handed over to the forest panchayats for management. I do not mean to say that these 3,500 square miles of reserve forests which have been handed over to the management of forest panchayats do exist in all the districts in the Presidency. It is quite possible that in some districts no area has been handed over to the management of the ryots. But seeing that this large area has been handed over to the ryots themselves for management, one reason for the complaint disappears to a large extent.

"Then, with reference to another complaint that has been made, namely, the complaint relating to pasture or grazing of cattle, what has been done by the Government is this. The Government have asked the Chief Conservator of Forests to undertake a general investigation of this question and after his report is received the Government will pass orders some time later on.

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"Then again, with reference to another complaint that has been made namely, with reference to green-leaf manure, the position is this; here, again, the Chief Conservator of Forests had been asked to submit a report on this question after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, and he has submitted his report, and that report is under the consideration of Government, and final orders will be passed soon.

"Then, with reference to the request that is conveyed in this resolution, namely, the appointment of a committee, I may make a general statement. As a matter of fact, the whole forest policy is now under the consideration of Government. They have been considering whether any, and if so, what changes should be made in the policy, and when schemes are laid before the Government, the Government will place them before this House before Government come to a final conclusion on the matter. It seems to me therefore that it will be rather inconvenient to appoint a committee at this stage. Well, Sir, that is all that I have to say on this resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member Mr. Karant press his resolution in view of the undertaking given by the Government?"

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"They have not undertaken anything, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before passing orders, the Government have undertaken to place the whole scheme before this House."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I do not withdraw the resolution, Sir."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised to see that the hon. the Law Member with all the broad sympathies expected of him has given utterance to so disappointing a statement that I am constrained to get up, in spite of my silence all this time to say that his statement is so very disappointing and has fallen flat on the members of this side of the House. I dare say it has similarly fallen on the other side of the House also. He began by saying that the grievances that have been given utterance to by so many members this morning had been confined to only four. There had been a regular catalogue of grievances; a number of grievances have been set forth, and every one of them gave a beautiful description of the grievances which the ryots are suffering under the forest administration. As such, I fail to understand why the hon. the Law Member was able to catch only four of them and not the rest. At any rate, there may be a dozen, or even a score, or even a gross of them. If it is necessary, I can even now, standing as I am here, give one score or even more, if he wants them. I am sure he should certainly have been aware of them as a gentleman residing in a district which is abounding in forest. I fail to see why he should not apply all that knowledge and why his memory would not help him to remember those experiences which he as an old and experienced gentleman should have had in his life. I am sure all that has been said has penetrated his skin because it is sufficiently sensitive, and because he has been expressing his sympathy towards the measures wanted in this resolution. Well, I take it that his heart is with us, and certainly it would throb with us. There is absolutely no doubt about it so far as I am concerned. But his position is now rather awkward, and I as a member of this House do sympathise with his position. But I would certainly tell him one thing. The policy that has

to be pursued in the future with regard to the forest administration is now under the consideration of Government. If there is any time, any occasion on which he can appoint a committee, this is the time, the best time and the most opportune moment for him to appoint a committee, so that it may investigate into the matter thoroughly and see not four grievances but four hundred grievances that they may collect, because the ryot who is actually suffering, groaning under the yoke of the Forest Department and the man who actually knows where the shoe pinches would be able to state in the best way the manifold grievances that he is labouring under. Under the circumstances, it is but right that he should at once accede to the proposal of appointing a committee, so that he may thoroughly see all the grievances that the poor ryots suffer under. One instance I may at once give my hon. Friend. It is this: that in a case in which three annas worth of leaves were been cut in the forest—I know that the leaves were been sold for that sum immediately after they were seized by the Forest Department—Rs 130 was levied as a compounding fee, and the delinquents refused to pay this, stood a prosecution, and the result is, as you all know, they were all discharged by the magistrate. That is how it is. It is of course a rare thing. But, unfortunately, the officer who was inquiring into the matter was thoroughly honest and fair and would not in any way sell his conscience for anything, and would not care either for the circulars of the District Magistrate or for the threats of his superiors. I think he must have been in the bad books of the Government. Well, I do not care how it is. He has been thoroughly honest and dealt even-handed justice. This case I urge for the consideration of this House. Whatever it may be, this one fact is very clear that the District Magistrates and other superior magistrates have a complete hold upon the subordinate magistrates so far as the trial of forest offences are concerned and my hon. Friend, the Law Member, I hope, will give his best thought to this.

"Then one, other thing which I would mention for his consideration is that in a forest case the general impression is that if a forest guard gives evidence it is everything, it can never be refuted, it is gospel, it must be acted upon and the magistrate is bound to accept it, and if he does not, he does so at his own peril, at the peril of his office. That is the impression created in the minds of the people. In those circumstances, I appeal to the hon. the Law Member through you, Sir, to see that if an innocent person happens to be prosecuted for a forest offence he is able to get justice."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member wish to continue his speech further ?"

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Yes, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He will have a chance of continuing his speech to-morrow."

XVII

PROGRAMME OF COUNCIL SITTINGS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

5 p.m. *The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am now in a position to give some information to the House as to the programme of sittings of the Council during this month and the next. After the transaction of non-official business to-morrow, the Council will adjourn to 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant, as Friday the 7th instant is a holiday. It is anticipated that there

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will be reasonable work especially legislative work of both the Government and non-official members for a meeting of the council in October and it is therefore desirable to finish as many items of official work lying over from the list of business of the fourth instant as possible during this very month. Saturday will therefore be devoted to the official business left over from the agenda of the 4th. At the conclusion of the sitting on Saturday, the House will adjourn to Monday the 8th October. It is too soon to say whether there will be a meeting in November or not, as that will depend on the work which is likely to come up for a meeting in that month.

"This House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 120 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 229 supra.]

Report.

[*Subject.*—Legislative Council Question No. 206—Tungabhadra Project—Investigation—Progress.]

The situation as regards the investigation of the Tungabhadra Project, when I took charge on 30th April 1928, was that—

(*a*) the site of proposed dam had been inspected by a Geologist and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and an approximate line decided upon ;

(*b*) some 30 to 40 square miles of levelling in the proposed reservoir basin had been completed ;

(*c*) trenches, borings, etc., to investigate the suitability of rock on dam site had not been commenced.

2. A proposition statement of staff required was submitted by me on 15th May 1928, and the sanction of Government in G.O. No. 1663, dated 7th July 1928, received on 26th July 1928.

In the meantime, work was proceeded with as expeditiously as possible with the staff available.

Three factors must be ascertained definitely before it is possible to outline a scheme of this nature or take up work on the survey of canal lines, channels, area to be irrigated, etc. These factors are—

(*a*) The run off or flow of river. This is known fairly accurately from gaugings over a period of years.

(*b*) That the site proposed for the dam is feasible from an engineering and geological point of view. That is to say that a foundation of hard, impermiable rock is available for the length and breadth of dam at a reasonable depth.

(*c*) The capacity of proposed reservoir at different heights of dam must be known accurately.

Taking factor (*b*).

3. Trenches seven in number have been dug on the Madras side of the river.

The results so far obtained are not satisfactory, the rock opened up is a schist dipping at approximately 60° down-stream, in other words, it is a laminated rock standing almost on end and through which the absorbtion is likely to be enormous under the pressure of a big head of water.

Further much of this rock softens on exposure to air and disintegrates under water.

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The Geologist in his report stated that probably a more compact rock would be met with below, presumably he meant a more compact rock of the same nature as naturally would be expected under the pressure of depth.

It is, however, I think, doubtful if schists of this nature will make a suitable foundation at any depth.

In order to ascertain definitely, if suitable rock does exist at what may be termed a reasonable depth three pits or wells are now being sunk in three of the trenches already excavated and to a depth of 50 feet. It is a matter of difficulty getting work done quickly in this out-of-the-way spot; population is scanty, and labour has to be imported, the conditions with the south-west monsoon also make matters more difficult. I cannot under the circumstances count on these wells being sunk under two months from date; the result will be at once reported.

It will of course be necessary to make sure by further pits and borings that suitable foundations exist under the whole length and breadth of dam, even if the pits now being excavated give good results but as geologically the formation is the same all over, it will be possible to state fairly definitely whether a dam is or is not feasible.

4. Factor (*c*).

To arrive at accurate figures of capacity of reservoir, it is necessary to take levels in the shape of cross sections over about 350 square miles of country; (approximately half of this is in the Bombay Presidency), about 170 square miles have been levelled to date and more rapid progress is expected as more staff is now arriving.

Here again progress is somewhat retarded by the south-west monsoon, the high wind and rain render it impossible at times to use a levelling instrument; the river is in flood and frequently impossible to cross; communication is very difficult, accommodation and food for the supervisors employed is difficult to obtain and the area being malarious incapacity of staff frequent.

It is estimated that it will take a further 2½ to 3 months before the survey of the reservoir basin is complete and work can be started on preparation of a draw-off statement of water available.

5. It is proposed, once factors *b* and *c* are definitely known and feasible to outline a scheme with approximate costs for the consideration of Government. It should be possible to submit this by March 1929. Part of the staff will be employed on this; the remainder will go ahead with surveys of canals and channel lines, etc., putting down of trial pits and borings and the collection of data generally, necessary, in a large scheme of this nature, before accurate and detailed plans and estimates can be drawn up.

6. Possible canal lines have been inspected by me so that survey parties will be able to go straight ahead.

From where the main canal to Bellary and Anantapur meets the Sandur hills to as far as Daroji (some 25 miles), the line is likely to be very difficult and expensive, heavy cutting and some tunnelling is unavoidable.

The main canal is likely to be at a higher level than the old Tungabhadra Project canal, in order to lessen heavy cutting further down between the

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Hagari and Pennar rivers and onwards to where it will debouch into the Anantapur plain (about 30 miles) this portion is difficult and expensive ; the country to be crossed being hilly.

The crossing of the Pennar river which lies in a deep valley will also be a difficult and expensive business.

On the other hand once water can be got through in large quantities, there appears to be an almost unlimited area of red and mixed soils suitable for irrigation in the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks of Anantapur district.

7. Generally speaking provided rock be found at dam site suitable to build a heavy masonry water holding structure on it is considered that the scheme likely to be feasible but expensive. Apart from the nature of the rock, the construction of dam presents many engineering difficulties. The main dam would be approximately 10,000 feet long and subsidiary dams on either side would also be necessary. The cost, it is thus obvious, is likely to be very high. The site cannot compare with the old Mallapuram site near Hospet, any benefits to be gained lie in possibly increased storage and the irrigation of some 50,000 acres in the Western taluks of Bellary.

F. W. Ireland,
Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project Dn., Bellary.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 138 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 240 supra.]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
		RS. A. P.	
1. V. C. Velu	Compositor ..	0 8 0	Failure in attending to corrections and disobeying instructions.
2. G. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
3. S. P. Appadorai ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Careless work.
4. R. Mohanraj ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.
5. S. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.
6. A. M. Govindarajulu.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Disobeying instructions.
7. V. C. Velu	Do. ..	0 3 0	Bad and careless work and delaying the machine nearly for one hour.
8. G. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Leaving work and loitering upstairs and uttering falsehood when enquired.
9. S. Kuppuswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Careless corrections.
10. C. Ratnasabapathy ..	Do. ..	0 6 0	Failure in attending to corrections.
11. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 4 0	Careless corrections in Budget work.
12. T. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 8 0	Disobeying orders.
13. S. C. Doraisingam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine. RS. A. P.	Reasons.
14. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Compositor ..	0 2 0	Careless corrections.
15. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
16. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Delaying work unnecessarily and not attending to corrections.
17. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 2 0	Not switching off the lights when leaving office.
18. C. Kandasami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
19. C. Muthyalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
20. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Absenting without permission.
21. N. Ponnuswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
22. P. Singaram	Do. ..	0 1 0	Bad work.
23. M. Authikasavalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work in the annual Rainfall statement.
24. G. Thiruvengadam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Accumulating pie (mixed type) distributing matter and surplus sorts in excess to requirements.
25. C. Kanniappan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
26. T. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
27. V. Natesan	Do. ..	0 2 0	
28. A. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
29. C. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
30. P. Singaram	Do. ..	0 2 0	
31. R. Thandavamurthi.	Do. ..	0 2 0	
32. M. Jagannathan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
33. K. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
34. A. Ethirajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Accumulating excess pie (mixed type), distributing matter and surplus sorts in excess to requirements.
35. P. Purushotham ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
36. C. Vedachellam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out the corrections marked.
37. P. M. Ratnavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
38 K. A. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
39. C. M. Guruswami ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	Careless work.
40. S. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	
41. T. A. Narayanaswami.	Do. ..	0 1 0	
42. G. Govindarajalu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Meddling with books on the foreman's table during his absence.
43. C. Kandaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
44. T. A. Narayanaswami.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
45. V. Shanmugham ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
46. M. Jagannathan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Quarrelling and creating disturbance in the department.
47. M. Venkataswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
48. P. Nagarathnam ..	Lino operator.	0 4 0	Delaying rough and fair proof corrections in a High Court case.
49. V. A. Singaram ..	Do.	0 4 0	Making a number of silly mistakes when correcting an important work.
50 C. Vadivelu ..	Compositor ..	0 4 0	Failure to carry out corrections.
51. V. Ethirajalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Keeping the case very dirty.
52. S. Manikkam ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Very bad work.
53. K. Govindaswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
54. M. Ganapathi ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work in *Fort St. George Gazette*.
55. P. Loganathan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
56. P. Gajapathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out Reader's corrections.
57. P. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
58. R. Rajagopaul ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
59. P. Doraikannu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
60. G. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
61. P. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
62. P. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
63. D. P. Vasudevan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
64. C. Palanivelu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Delaying corrections.
65. G. Palani	Do. ..	0 4 0	Quarrelling and disturbing the imposer during office hours.

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Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine. RS. A. P.	Reasons.
66. M. Muniswami ..	Compositor ..	0 4 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
67. T. G. Muniswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	For losing the original copy of an order.
68. P. Murugiah ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Dropping pie in the quad box of an English small pica case of another compositor who had retired from service.
69. M. Varadarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Committing nuisance in the department.
70. E. Ayyalu	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work.
71. P. Swamy	Do. ..	0 4 0	
72. P. Nagayya .	Do. ..	0 4 0	
73. S. Govindaswamy ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Failure in carrying out corrections in the fair proof.
74. M. Varadarajuloo ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Mixing sorts under his frame.
75. M. C. Streenivasalu.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Sleeping under a vacant frame during working hours.
76. B. Sounderarayalu.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
77. P. Govindarajuloo.	Do. ..	0 2 0	For remaining in the office till 6 p.m. without the knowledge of anybody and ringing the bell at No. 2 gate.
78. N. Veeraswamy ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
79. P. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Delaying rough proof corrections.
80. P. Balakrishnan ..	Do. ..	1 9 0	Recovery for the cost of restriking the Public Works Department Administration Report.
81. M. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	For foul corrections in the fair proof of the *Vizagapatam District Gazette.*
82. N. Ethurajuloo ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	
83. M. A. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	For bad work.
84. I. Vadivelu	Do. .	0 2 0	
85. C. Natesan	Do. ..	0 2 0	
86. A. Govindaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
87. T. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
88. A. Visvanathan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
89. Lingasan	Type-caster.	5 12 0	Recovery for the half cost of the new mono metal thermometer broken by him.
90. Arumugham.. ..	Do.	1 0 0	For careless work which resulted in the breakage of a part of a m/c.
91. Angamuthu	Assistant S. & C. Typer.	0 2 0	Attempting to commit nuisance in the department.
92. Rathnam	Type-caster ..	0 4 0	Committing nuisance in the department.
93. Doraiswami	Fitter ..	0 2 0	Absence without permission.
94. Rangaswami ..	Lino metal melter.	0 2 0	Sleeping during working hours.
95. Munuswami ..	Do.	0 2 0	
96. M. Raju	Caster ..	0 2 0	Leaving his work and loitering near Accounts Department.
97. C. Ramaswami ..	Binder ..	0 2 0	Idling away his time.
98. C. Nammalwar ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	For carelessness in not observing the number of spare copies for Village Officers Special Test Examination.
99. Syed Hussain ..	Night watchman.	0 6 0	For not going on his rounds punctually for two days.
100. Subbaraju	Do.	0 6 0	
101. Rajaratnam	Attender ..	0 8 6	Recovery for freight charges due to wrong despatch of forms.
102. S. Munuswami ..	Night watchman.	1 6 0	For breaking the key of the tell-tale clock and losing the key at another station.
103. Syed Hussain ..	Do.	1 6 0	
104. Subbaraju	Do.	1 6 0	
105. Muthulingam ..	Messenger ..	0 4 0	Losing a letter.

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Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
		RS. A. P.	
106. C. Chokkalingam ..	Messenger ..	0 2 0	Leaving early without permission.
107. Subbaraju	Night watchman.	0 4 0	For having missed 1-30 a.m. round.
108. S. Nadamuni ..	Copyholder ..	0 4 0	Careless revision of a proof.
109. Ratnasabapathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Wasting time unnecessarily during office hours.
110. K. Somasundaram ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
111. A. K. Ramanujachari.	Reader ..	13 8 4	Recovery for the cost of restriking Head Load and Kavali Load tickets.
112. C. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	0 8 0	Passing a gazette proof overlooking instructions given in the original.
113. P. Vedantachari ..	Do. ..	0 0 9	Time taken to correct revised proofs.
114. C. V. Rama Doss ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Not attending to author's corrections.
115. R. Kuppuswami ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Altering a correct word in job proof.
116. C. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Insolence and trouble given to the cashkeeper when he was paying the employees.
117. T. Balakrishnan ..	Do. ..	0 5 0	Cost of restriking *Anantapur District Gazette.*
118. C. Narayanaswami ..	Copyholder ..	0 2 0	
119. S. Nadamuni ..	Reader ..	0 4 0	Recovery for half the cost of restriking correction slips.
120. P. D. Devaraja Mudaliyar.	Despatcher ..	0 8 6	Freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
121. M. N. Kothandapani.	Assistant Foreman.	0 3 0	Cost of restriking.
122. M. P. Perumal ..	Despatcher ..	1 9 6	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
123. C. K. Balakrishnan..	Do. ..		
124. K. S. Seshan ..	Clerk ..	0 7 0	Freight charges on account of wrongful despatch.
125. C. Varadarajulu ..	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Hammering the quads in a locked-up form.
126. Antonyswami ..	Assistant Foreman.	1 0 0	Permitting men to stop work ten minutes before time.
127. M. Ethirajulu ..	Machine-minder.	0 2 0	Not keeping his machine properly oiled.
128. C. V. Krishnaswami.	Do.	0 2 0	Bad work.
129. A. Murugesan ..	Do.	0 2 0	Careless work.
130. K. Alagiri	Do.	0 2 0	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled.
131. K. Appa Rao ..	Do.	0 2 0	Uttering falsehood to Superintendent, about his work.
132. C. Natesan	Do.	1 0 0	Careless in overprinting a Government order.
133. V. Govindaswami ..	Assistant Foreman.	0 4 0	Not checking the work of the machine-minders properly.
134. A. C. Murugesan ..	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Striking imperfect impressions in the Reforms Committee work.
135. R. Gopalaswami ..	Do.	0 4 0	
136. M. R. Manavalan ..	Do.	0 4 0	
137. L. Velu	Layer-on ..	0 4 0	Breaking a form while carrying it to the machine room.
138. M. Ethirajulu ..	Machine-minder.	0 6 0	Bad make ready and imperfect impression in the work of the I.S.C.
139. A. Arokiaswami ..	Pressman ..	0 2 0	Sleeping during office hours.
140. M. Doraiswami ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	
141. P. Krishnaswami ..	Do.	6 2 0	Recovery for the cost of repairing a machine damaged by him.
142. V. Subbayya ..	Machine-minder.	2 3 2	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
143. M. Arjunan ..	Do.	1 0 0	Recovery for the cost of replacing a roller damaged by him.
144. M. Vajjravelu ..	Layer-on ..	0 6 0	Damaging a coat of arms.
145. N. Papayya ..	Machine minder.	3 10 4	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.

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Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
		RS. A. P.	
146. M. Sarangapani ..	Machine minder.	0 2 0	Permitting his baller to feed paper and strike off copies in a bad manner.
147. G. Gangadaram ..	Do.	0 2 0	Bad work.
148. K. Marimuthu ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	Idling away his time.
149. P. M. Munuswami ..	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Idling away his time without attending to the job on his machine.
150. A. Kannayya ..	Layer-on ..	0 8 0	Breaking a portion of the *Fort St. George Gazette* work.
151. D. Rajabadhar ..	Compositor ..	0 4 0	Cutting a size rule kept for index pages without permission.
152. R. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Giving a wrong number to an appeal
153. M. Nithyanandam.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
154. K. Periaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
155. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
156. S. Govinda Rao ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Disorderly behaviour.
157. P. Muniswami ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
158. N. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work.
159. W. P. Pachiappan..	Do. ..	1 2 0	Cost of reprinting 204 copies of the Industries Department Bulletin.
160. Lerse	Day Extra Guilding Boy.	0 2 0	Spoiling paper.
161. C. Mohanavelu ..	Pressman ..	0 8 0	Spoiling Government House dinner cards.
162. N. Rajoo	Machine-minder.	0 1 8	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
163. A. Ranganathan ..	Layer-on ..	0 10 3 (163–164)	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by them.
164. M. Murugesan ..	Do. ..		
165. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Playing and quarrelling in the office.
166. Ponnuswami ..	Do.	3 2 7 (166–167)	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by them.
167. R. Muniswami ..	Layer-on ..		
168. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Machine-minder.	2 1 6	Recovery for the cost of ivory card boards spoiled.
169. C. Parthasarathi ..	Do.	1 0 0	Cost of paper spoiled.
170. M. Rajoo	Do.	1 0 0	Careless work in printing a medical job.
171. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Do.	0 2 0	Carelessly printing Government House invitation cards.
172. Murugesan	Mechanic ..	3 0 0	Doing private work with Government material in the office.
173. A. Parthasarathi ..	Assistant Foreman.	3 0 0	Aiding the mechanic to undertake private work using Government property.
174. R. Sarangapani ..	Machine-minder.	0 2 0	Bad work.
175. M. Bhagavathi ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	Sleeping during office hours.
176. M. Nainakannu ..	Assistant Foreman.	1 0 0	Recovery for the cost of extra labour incurred in printing supplement to quarterly civil list.
177. P. Ratnasabapathi ..	Despatcher ..	4 13 0	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
178. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar.	Storekeeper..	3 3 2	Audit recovery.
179. K. S. Seshan ..	Clerk ..	3 6 0	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.

180. Fifty cases of 2 annas (each) fine imposed on account of failure on the part of the employees to drop their attendance tokens.

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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 145 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 248 supra.]

List of newspapers supplied with Editors' Table papers free of charge.

Madras Presidency.

Serial number —1927–28.	Names of newspapers.	Remarks as to papers sent.
		Madras City.
	English.	
1	Madras Mail	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
2	Hindu	
3	Justice	
4	Daily Express	
5	To-day	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
6	Indian Review	
7	Madras Weekly Notes	
8	Catholic Leader	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
9	Jaina Gazette	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
10	Asylum Press Almanack and Directory.	Bound copies of annual departmental reports.
11	Indian Railway Magazine ..	Unbound copies of annual departmental reports.
12	Planters Chronicle, Madras ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
	Tamil.	
13	Saiful Islam	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
14	Swadesamitran	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
15	Hindu Nesan	
16	Dravidan	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
	Telugu.	
17	Trilinga	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
18	Andhrapatrika	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
		Mufassal.
	English.	
19	Western Star, Trivandrum ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
20	West Coast Reformer, Calicut ..	
21	West Coast Spectator, Calicut ..	
22	Trivandrum Daily News, Trivandrum.	
23	South of India Observer, Ootacamund.	
24	Cochin Argus, British Cochin ..	
25	Andhra Advocate, Vizagapatam.	
26	Mysore Economic Journal, Bangalore.	
27	Daily Post, Bangalore	
28	Janmabhumi, Masulipatam ..	
29	Champion, Calicut	
30	Samadarsi, Trivandrum	
31	The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly.	Press communiqués and some selected papers.
32	Wealth and Welfare, Saidapet ..	Unbound departmental reports only.

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Mufassal—cont.

Serial number —1927-28.	Names of newspapers.	Remarks as to papers sent.
	Tamil.	
33	Jananukulam, Tanjore	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
34	Desabhimani, Cuddalore ..	
35	Pandyanesan, Madura	
36	Saurashtra, Madura	
37	Kumaran, Karaikudi	
	Telugu.	
38	Ravi, Cocanada	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
39	Dinabandhu, Masulipatam ..	
40	Darbar, Guntur	
	Oriya.	
41	Asha, Berhampur	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
	Malayalam.	
42	Vasumati, Calicut	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
43	Kerala Patrika, Calicut	
44	Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, Travancore State.	
45	Manorama, Calicut	
46	Desabhimani, Quilon	
47	Yogakshemam, Trichur	
48	Mitavadi, Calicut..	Press communiqués and papers of Revenue Department and of the Education section of the Law and Education Department placed on the Editors' Table.
49	Powra Prabha, Kottayam ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
	English and Malayalam.	
50	Lokaprakasam, Trichur	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
	OTHER PROVINCES.	
51	Central Provinces Weekly Notes, Chindwara.	Unbound departmental reports only.
52	Muslim Outlook, Lahore ..	
53	Servant of India, Poona	
54	Sind Observer, Karachi	
55	East and West Trade Developer, Rajkot.	
56	Young Burma, Rangoon ..	
57	Sikh Budhar, Amirtsar	Unbound departmental reports and press communiqués.
58	Indian Engineering, Calcutta ..	Only papers of the Public Works Department placed on the Editors' Table classed 'A.'
59	Indian Eastern Engineer, Calcutta.	
60	Indian Agriculturist, Calcutta ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table relating to agriculture, trade, industries, forestry, etc., as per weekly lists from the Development Department.
61	Indian Forester, Dehra Dun ..	
62	Agricultural Journal of India, Pusa.	
63	Tropical Agriculturist, Colombo.	
64	Young Men of India, Calcutta ..	Copies of publications, including the annual reports of the Education section of the Law and Education Department placed on the Editors' Table.
65	Voice of India, Bombay	Unbound annual departmental reports.
66	The Indian Daily Mail, Bombay.	
	LONDON.	
67	The Editor, "British and Colonial Druggist." (194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 4.)	Only Development Department papers relating to cinchona.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 147 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 250 supra.]

Hindu-Muslim Tension, Guntur, 1928.

Certain Muhammadans of Guntur submitted petitions to Government before Muharrum this year praying for the demolition of a Hindu Bhajana Mandiram built by the Arya Vaisya Hari Bhajana Samajam in contravention of the orders of the Collector on a piece of Government land which had been alienated in 1900 on certain conditions to the Guntur municipality for the specific purpose of constructing a water reservoir. They objected to the existence of the Mandiram on the spot alleging that it narrowed the space for the passage of processions of peers on Muharrum days and that the existence of this Mandiram along the route by which their peers passed was objectionable. Both the objections were untenable. There was enough room for the processions to pass and if the Guntur municipality had built a water reservoir on the plot in accordance with the terms of the grant, that too would have narrowed the space, but the Muhammadans could not have raised any objection. Further, the Muhammadan peers used to pass through other streets in the town where there were Hindu temples.

2. The Government have since resumed the land alienated to the Guntur municipality as the terms of the grant had been violated and have asked the Collector to give notice both to the municipality and to the Arya Vaisya Hari Bhajana Samajam to deliver possession to the Government. The Collector was at the same time instructed to warn both Hindus and Muhammadans that no breach of the peace would be tolerated.

3. As the trespassers have refused to give possession, the Collector has instituted a suit for recovery. The Muhammadans too threatened to take matters into their own hands and demolish the Mandiram. The Collector closed the Mandiram completely under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and placed it under guard for the Muharrum. The Muhammadans declined to perform the Muharrum unless the Mandiram was demolished. The Hindus got restless over the closure of the Mandiram and threatened a hartal. As the Muharrum was not performed by the Muhammadans, the Mandiram was opened for two hours daily for the pooja until the orders under section 144 lapsed.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 151 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 252 supra.]

List of hospitals declared by the Surgeon-General to have facilities for the training of dhais.

Headquarter Hospital, Vellore.
Women and Children Hospital, Tiruppattur.
Headquarter Hospital, Cuddalore.
Headquarter Hospital, Bellary.

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Headquarter Hospital, Chingleput.
Government Hospital, Conjeeveram.
Headquarter Hospital, Chittoor.
Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore.
Women and Children Hospital, Cocanada.
Headquarter Hospital, Ellore.
Headquarter Hospital, Guntur.
Headquarter Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore.
Headquarter Hospital, Masulipatam.
Government Hospital, Bezwada.
Local Fund Hospital, Gudivada.
Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool.
Headquarter Hospital, Madura.
Headquarter and Women and Children Hospital, Calicut.
Headquarter Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Women and Children, Nellore.
Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund.
Women and Children Hospital, Salem.
Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet.
Headquarter Hospital, Trichinopoly.
Municipal Hospital, Srirangam.
Government Hospital, Karur.
Government Hospital, Negapatam.
Government Hospital, Coonoor.
Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
Government Hospital, Cochin.
Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore.
Government Hospital, Kumbakonam.

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 155 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 256 supra.]

List of L.M.P. candidates who obtained the Second-class Health Officers' Diploma.

Name.	Marks aggregate percentage.	Present post.
1. P. M. Rajaratnam	56	Assistant District Health Officer, Salem.
2. L. S. Vaidyanathan	53	Assistant District Health Officer, Coimbatore.
3. I. V. Gopal Rao	52	Assistant District Health Officer, Tanjore.
4. C. Authikesavalu	52	Second-class Municipal Health Officer, Srivilliputtur.
5. V. Subramania Ayyar	52	Second-class Health Officer (Reserve), Director of Public Health's Office.
6. C. V. Vittaliah	51	Second-class Municipal Health Officer, Ellore.
7. C. S. Kothandapani	49	Second-class Health Officer (Reserve), Director of Public Health's Office.
8. M. Govindan	49	Second-class Health Officer, Rural Sanitation Scheme, Malabar.
9. B. Pattabhirama Reddi	49	Health Inspector, Guntur.
10. M. Narasimham	48	Health Inspector, Ellore.
11. R. J. Kalyanam	47	Health Inspector, South Arcot.
12. A. Venkatachalam	45	Health Inspector, Kurnool.

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 167 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 263 supra.]

Statement showing industries aided under the State Aid to Industries Act and other particulars.

Name of industry aided.	Extent of the aid.	Amount repaid.		Amount for which there has been delay or default.	Whether there has been failure of winding up.	Prospects of discharging Government debts.	Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
1. Messrs. Muppanna Somaraju and Veerraju, silk manufacturers, Peddapuram.	50,000 0 0	11,853 2 0	9,011 14 0	Nil	No	No difficulty in recovering the loan is anticipated.	....
2. The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry— Loan of ..	4,73,845 0 0	..	Nil.	Rupees 1,82,672 besides simple and penal interest.	Manufacture has not commenced.	Do.	The future of the mills is under consideration. Besides the amounts shown in column (2), a sum of Rs. 6,053-2-7 has been advanced to enable the mortgaged property to be maintained.
Overdraft ..	1,34,469 3 4						
Charges incurred on account of Mr. Master's deputation to investigate the bamboo supplies.	6,462 15 0						
3. The Kanara Rice and Saw Mills, Limited, Coondapur— Loan of ..	9,600 0 0	3,801 3 4	1,730 5 8	....	No	Do.	A few days delay in the repayment of the first and second instalments was condoned by Government while penal interest was recovered from the mills for delay in the payment of the third instalment. A sum of Rs. 4,779-10-0, being the unspent balance of the loan, was ordered by Government to be recovered in three monthly instalments of which the first was paid by the firm on the due date.

Statement showing industries aided under the State Aid to Industries Act and other particulars—cont.

Name of industry aided.	Extent of the aid.	Amount repaid.		Amount for which there has been delay or default.	Whether there has been failure of winding up.	Prospects of discharging Government debts.	Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
4. The Andal Mills, Gudiyattam (Rice Milling, Cotton Ginning and Groundnut Decorticating)—							
Loan of ..	5,000 0 0	878 0 0	325 0 0	....	No	No difficulty in recovering the loan is anticipated.	The firm asked for postponement of the payment of the second instalment by one year and this was sanctioned by Government.
5. The Kallakurichi Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurichi.	18,000 9 0	1,588 0 0	2,368 0 0	....	No	Do.	
6. Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna Safety Match Factory, Bellary.	20,000 0 0	Nil.	First instalment falls due on 1st October 1928.		No	Do.	
7. The Zamindars of Belgaum Pyrotechnic Match Factory.	11,000 0 0	Nil.	First instalment falls due on 1st January 1930.		No	Do.	
8. The Salem Dye Works Syndicate, Limited, Salem.	10,000 0 0	....	....	....	No	Do.	Loan not yet disbursed as the mortgage deed has not been registered.

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